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WASHINGTON NEWS.

Close of Testimony in the Wirz Trial.

More Dispute About the Rights of Counsel.

The Court Threaten to Eject Mr. Baker.

SUBSIDENCE OF THE WORDY WAR.

Adjournment for Two Weeks to Prepare Arguments.

Interesting Items of News from the Capital.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 14.

The Wirz Military Commission reassembled this morning.

Judge-Advocate Chipman said: The only evidence against Dr. Mudd was that given by the witness Dilley yesterday, who said he saw the doctor hold the artery in two instances, and then remove his thumb, so that the blood spurted in the face of the assistant operator, for the purpose, as the witness supposed, of making sport. Col. Chipman said he was assured by Dr. Bates—a reliable gentleman—that Dr. Mudd was not capable of doing such an inhuman act. He did not wish to be the means of attaching blame or injustice to any one, and hence he made this declaration outside of Dilley's testimony. The act referred to might have occurred without attaching blame to Dr. Mudd. It was one of those occurrences where the blood was left to flow that the artery might be discovered and taken up. He therefore hoped that Dr. Mudd would not suffer by the statement.

Major-Gen. Thomas remarked that he had some little fancy for surgery, and had frequently seen the blood permitted to flow so that the artery might be discovered.

Judge-Advocate Chipman further remarked that he did not understand it was the purpose of the court, and certainly it was not his own, to attach blame to any one improperly. He then offered in evidence the consolidated return of the Andersonville Prison, dated Sept. 11, 1864, with the view of removing the idea that Capt. Wirz was absent during that month.

Edward Wellington Boate testified that he belonged to the Forty-second New-York Volunteers, and was a prisoner both at Belle Isle and Andersonville; the latter was better than the former; the prisoners carried with him from Belle Isle were sick, and some of them died on the way; the rations at Andersonville became smaller as the number of prisoners increased; the bread was bad, burned on the outside and raw within; this was generally the case; the prisoners sometimes ate it, and sometimes threw it away; the swamp was improved after he arrived there by dyking; there were comforts and conveniences for the first two or three months, the men using pine boughs and erecting tents for themselves; in March there was a general count of prisoners; after the hundreds on the north side had been counted they were dismissed to their quarters, but instead of proceeding thither they went to the south side; the consequence was the rations were stopped until the count could be fixed correctly; otherwise from seventeen hundred to two thousand more rations would have been required; Capt. Wirz said to those who spoke to him on the subject, "You know why I stopped the rations, and I was obliged to do it;" some of the men had a small supply of rations from the day before; witness never heard of Capt. Wirz assaulting prisoners; Capt. Wirz appealed to the prisoners to help enlarge the stockade, saying he wanted to give them ten instead of four feet each.

During the proceedings Mr. Baker made some remarks, to which Col. Chipman replied that counsel had assumed as a fact that which was not true.

Mr. Baker said if the record did not show the fact as he had stated it, he would not ask another question.

Col. Chipman replied that the burden was on counsel to show it.

Mr. Baker said the government had refused to subpena Major Bowles to prove certain facts.

Col. Chipman characterized the statement as false, and said distinctly, on the honor of a gentleman and officer, that he never refused to subpena Major Bowles for the defendant in this case.

Major-Gen. Wallace—This controversy must not go on further. Let it have an end.

Mr. Baker—I ask the court ——

Gen. Wallace—The explanation has gone far enough. Proceed with your examination.

Mr. Baker—I will correct the statement outside.

Gen. Wallace—Obey the order of the court, or else leave this case.

Mr. Baker—I will not have an assertion made, and not be allowed to correct it.

Gen. Wallace—Take your seat, or we will have you removed.

Mr. Baker—Is it right to ask the court a question?

Gen. Wallace—Obey the order, or we will have you taken out of the court. This shall be done if you do not take your seat.

Mr. Baker then resumed his seat.

Mr. Baker—I ask the court a question.

Gen. Wallace—Ask the question of the witness.

Mr. Baker—Then I will correct it outside.

Col. Chipman—I'll meet you on any occasion and at any place.

Mr. Baker—I don't want to meet you outside, but you said what was not true.

Major-Gen. Thomas—If this continues I will have to expel the counsel.

Major-Gen. Geary—I second the motion. This cannot be tolerated. If he thus continues, he must and shall be expelled.

Gen. Wallace to Mr. Baker—Your course is becoming intolerable. Do you wish to proceed with the witness?

Mr. Baker—If I have the same privileges the government has.

Gen. Wallace—You have been directed to go on with the examination of witnesses; otherwise you must stop.

Mr. Baker—I do not disobey the order of the court.

The breeze here subsided and the examination was resumed.

Witness said he was one of a delegation of six prisoners appointed to come to Washington and present a petition to the United States authorities for an exchange of prisoners, &c. Winder and Capt. Wirz assenting to the errand.

Col. Chipman objected, saying there was no evidence to show that the original petition ever reached the United States authorities, or of its having been destroyed; and beside there was no evidence to show the paper now offered was an exact copy.

Mr. Baker said that, so far from conspiring, Capt. Wirz was taking active measures, and actually sending Union prisoners to the United States Government, to effect an exchange.

The room was cleared for deliberation, and after the doors were reopened the opinion of the court was announced, as follows: There is not sufficient proof to show the paper sought to be introduced was ever put into the hands of the government, or reached them. In the next place, if there is sufficient evidence to allow the presumption that it did reach the government properly, or in any manner, there is not sufficient proof of loss of the original paper as to justify the introduction of this supposed copy. In order that counsel may not lose any benefit, the court has directed the Judge-Advocate to apply to the proper officers of the government to ascertain whether such paper had ever come into their hands, in order that at any time during the trial that paper may be introduced.

Mr. Baker remarked that he would go on to show that the government had notice of such a petition, and that the delegation were here three days knocking at the doors of the President and could not obtain admission.

The witness testified that on arriving at New-York with Mr. Tracy, one of the delegates, they applied to Major-Gen. Dix for transportation to Washington, but were refused.

Mr. Baker said they offered to show by the witness that the latter received a letter from Mr. Tracy, dated Washington, in substance that the delegates were here waiting on the authorities, making known their business, but were refused permission to confer with them upon the subject. He meant by the authorities the President or Secretary of War, or both. Col. Chipman replied the witness did not come to Washington, but the proposition was that some one come hither. The proposition was to be proved in an unheard-of way. He could scarcely believe that a man of the fame, and heart, and unimpeachable character of President Lincoln, refused admission to anybody on a subject of that kind, and the court must not allow a slander of that nature to be reiterated against so great and good a man as the late President Lincoln. While he did not wish to exclude any fact, he hoped the court would require the counsel to prove it in the legal way.

Mr. Baker replied the remarks of the gentleman did not refer to his offer. The stump speech about President Lincoln was out of the line of this proposition. The Judge-Advocate had no more reverence for that great man than he had. He, therefore, would be the last man to reflect upon President Lincoln, or any one else: but his duty was to show his client was not guilty of the enormities charged against him, and if he showed that Capt. Wirz and others were trying to get prisoners released in order that they might return to their friends, then he did away with the charge of intention of wrong or cruelty against them. He would seek to follow this up to show that a proposition was made to send fifteen thousand prisoners from Andersonville without asking an equivalent, so great was the anxiety to get rid of the prisoners, and that this was refused. His intention by this was to do away with the charge of conspiracy, when, in fact, an effort was made to have the prisoners released.

Col. Chipman said Mr. Baker ought to have asked a subpœna for Mr. Tracy.

The court asked whether his whereabouts was known.

Col. Chipman replied he could be sent for in twenty-four hours.

Mr. Baker then asked that he be produced, and that Col. Ould might be also.

Col. Chipman remarked, counsel did not want Col. Ould.

Mr. Baker replied that he had said he would not delay the trial, but when he was turned upon he asked for additional testimony to clear his client.

Col. Chipman said the only practical point was that Winder and Wirz made efforts leading to the coming of a mission to Washington. What the mission did had nothing to do with this case, or whether the government was right or wrong. If this course was pursued, another month would be consumed to show whether the government was to blame or the man on trial. If Tracy had been asked for he would have been subpenaed; but now, toward the close of the trial, they were asked in a boisterous manner to try points which seemed to have been especially reserved.

Major-Gen. Thomas remarked, counsel knew our government would not exchange prisoners while the rebel government refused to recognize colored prisoners as soldiers, and murdered them.

Mr. Baker said he wanted to show that Winder and Wirz were not guilty of conspiracy.

The court sustained Col. Chipman's objection.

Mr. Baker offered in evidence a copy of the proceedings and sentence of the court-martial which tried the "raiders," and which were approved by Gen. Winder. It was not in his power to produce the original, which was either lost or destroyed. This record would remove much of the blame which had been cast on these officers, and was altogether favorable to the defence.

Col. Chipman objected, saying that the trial was irregularly conducted in the midst of a mob and approved by Gen. Winder, in direct violation of the laws of war. The proposition was to introduce an assumed copy of the record either for Winder's defence or to allow vague testimony to be used to exculpate this prisoner.

The objection of Col. Chipman was sustained by the court.

The witness was further cross-examined, when Mr. Baker said that in his previous remarks he alluded to Major Bogle and not Major Bowles.

Col. Chipman said the government here rested its claim in the prosecution of the prisoner. He wished to make a statement in behalf of himself and associates, namely: They proposed to let the counsel for the prisoner make out an affidavit as to what they could have proved by those whom they wished to be subpœnaed. The court, of course, could judge of its propriety or relevancy.

These remarks were understood to refer to Gens. Lee, Johnston, Cobb, and others.

The court said it had never refused or decided, in any manner, that those witnesses should not be brought here.

Col. Chipman remarked that Mr. Baker had said on the whole, that he would not ask that those parties be subpœnaed.

Mr. Baker said whatever had passed, let it go. So far as there had been anything of a personal nature, he would not, here or outside, ever refer to it. The Judge-Advocate had, personally, treated him with kindness, although he had treated the case of the defendant roughly.

The court said both sides now rested. The rule permitted counsel for defence to sum up in behalf of the prisoner, to be replied to by the Judge-Advocate, both to be in writing. The only thing which remained to be done was to fix the time for the hearing of the arguments.

Mr. Baker said he must ask for two weeks' time to prepare his argument. He had not got a single thing laid out for it yet.

Col. Chipman, in reply to a question by the Court, said he would want only twenty-four hours after the reading of the counsel's argument.

The court, after being cleared for deliberation, informed Mr. Baker that they had decided to give him until next Tuesday week.

Mr. Baker said it was impossible for him to prepare in so short a time.

The court said they could not extend the time.

Mr. Baker replied then he must submit. He asked the court to review its decision; when the room was again cleared, and after deliberation the court informed Mr. Baker that they would give him twelve days, or until the 26th inst.

Mr. Baker was not satisfied; he wanted two weeks; he could not accept that time.

Col. Chipman, on being asked what time he wanted, said until next Wednesday. If the counsel would not argue at all he would endeavor to cover all the points in the case.

The court then adjourned till next Wednesday.

SOUTHERN MAIL SERVICE.

The Postmaster-General has ordered mail service from Savannah to Macon, and intermediate points on the Central Railroad. This puts Milledgeville in communication by rail with all the principal cities of the South and West.

REVENUE DECISIONS.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue ruled today that where the sales of a produce broker exceed the annual value of $10,000 at any time during the year of his license, and the produce broker is thereby subjected to the liability of a commercial broker, the new license should be granted from the first day of the month in which the liability thereto accrued, and should be issued on the payment of a rate proportionable with the annual cost of such license.

VIRGINIA AFFAIRS.

Gov. PEIRPOINT, of Virginia, was at the White House this morning to consult with the President relative to affairs in Virginia.

SMALL-POX IN ALABAMA.

Information has been received at the Freedman's Bureau, from the chief medical officer in charge of the freedmen in Alabama, that the small-pox is raging all through the State, and although every precaution has been taken to prevent its spreading, new cases are appearing daily.

REVENUE APPOINTMENT.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. ANSON G. MCCOOK was to-day appointed by the President to be Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Seventeenth District of Ohio.

THE GREAT FIRE AT BELFAST.

Almost Entire Destruction of the Town.

BELFAST, Me., Saturday, Oct. 14.

The fire in this city originated accidentally, at about 11 o'clock, in a boat-shop at the head of Lewis Wharf, at the foot of Main-street, and owing to a low tide, a scarcity of water, a deficient fire apparatus, and a fresh wind, soon scattered the flames, and in a short time the buildings on and near the wharf were consumed.

The progress of the flames were irresistible, sweeping half the buildings on the west side of Commonstreet, and those on Maine-street soon ignited into both sides of Maine-street. From the river to the Whittier block on the southern side and to Washington-street in the northern side are in ruins; also, all Federal-street and the western side of Cross-street are entirely burned, including the houses on Spring-street up to McClintock's block of dwelling-houses, and those on the northern side of Miller-street.

The fire raged most fearfully for eight hours, when it was checked by the pulling down and blowing up of buildings in nearly every street. Many houses were cleared of their contents; building after building rapidly yielded to the flames, and the destruction of the whole city at one time seemed inevitable. Most of the buildings destroyed were of wood and will soon be replaced. In the present state of confusion individual losses cannot be accurately estimated, but they will not amount to less than a quarter of a million dollars, only one-fifth of which is covered by insurance.

The Home Insurance Company of New-Haven loses $10,000; the Diregs Insurance Company of Portland, $7,000; the Home Insurance of New-York, $5,000; the Piscataquay of South Berwick, $4,000; the Springfield Fire Mutual Insurance, $2,500; the Manhattan of New-York, $4,000; the Union Insurance of Bangor, $3,000; the Morris of New-York, $2,000; the Hallcke Insurance of Salem, $3,000; the Hartford and Putnam, $1,000 each; the Thomaston, $4,000, and the Lorillard of New-York, $1,500.

Release of Messrs. Stephens and Reagan.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 14.

The announcement of the release of Messrs. STEPHENS and REAGAN, from Fort Warren, was slightly premature, as it occurred yesterday instead of the day previous. The parties stopped at the Revere House last night, and left for Washington this morning.

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

A Railroad Smash Caused by a Broken Rail.

Four Cars Thrown Off the Track and Broken Up.

EIGHT PERSONS INSTANTLY KILLED.

OTHER PERSONS WOUNDED.

HARRISBURGH, Penn., Saturday, Oct. 14.

An accident happened to the day express train going east, between here and Lancaster, this afternoon. Four cars were thrown from the track. Eight persons were killed, and two slightly injured. The only one of the dead recognized up to this time is the wife of J. P. BARR, Esq., of Pittsburgh. The accident was occasioned by a broken rail.

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.

Necessity of Emigration—Letter from J. D. B. De Bow, Esq., to Gov. Perry.

To His Excellency B. F. Perry, Provisional Governor of South Carolina:

SIR: I shall make no other apology for addressing you this communication than is to be found in the fact that you are understood, from recent publications, to have committed yourself publicly and actively in favor of opening the State of South Carolina, and with it the entire South, to the introduction of emigrants upon a liberal and enlarged scale, and the further fact that you are in a position from which a most important influence over the whole question may be exerted.

It has been evident to thoughtful men at the South for a number of years that her career in prosperity and wealth, in comparison with other sections, was greatly retarded by a deficiency of labor; and many among us went so far, even, as to theorize upon the reopening of communications with the coast of Africa and with Asia for the purpose of securing laborers, either as coolies, apprentices, or under some other name. It occurred to scarcely any one that it was practicable, or even desirable, to open the doors to free white immigrants, a prejudice being understood to exist in the minds of such everywhere against coming into competition with slave labor; and even if such prejudice did not exist, influences adverse to existing institutions upon which the prosperity of the South was believed mainly to rest, was likely to be exerted by that competition.

It followed that whilst the Northern and Western States, from the constant stream of hardy and industrious immigrants who were pouring in, exhibited miracles of progress and development, the South, with vast natural resources for mining, manufactures and agriculture, advanced in but the slow ratio of its natural increase, and immense dominions capable of contributing untold treasures to the commerce of the world remained hermetically sealed.

The census of the United States was conclusive upon this point, and I quote from the compendium of 1850, page 170:

	Improved per cent.	Value per acre.
New-England States	26	$20 27
Middle States	35	28 08
Southern States	16	5 34
Southwestern States	10	6 26
Northwestern States	13	11 39

The slavery question having been settled, by the military power of the United States, and the South having accepted in good faith the solution (slavery being recognized as an issue of the war in which she has lost,) and so framed her legislation as to recognize the negro, in the future, as a freedman, under no other obligation to labor than those which bind every other freeman, of whatever color, it becomes a matter of very anxious inquiry, outside of the social and political questions involved, what effect may be expected upon the great questions of labor and production already disturbed by previously existing causes.

Before going further, it is well to remark, what your own judgment and information will bear me out fully in, that the people of the South, universally, are willing to give a fair and honest trial to the experiment of negro emancipation, which has been forced upon them, and that if let alone, to manage affairs in their own way, and with their intimate knowledge of negro character, and that sympathy with him and his fortunes which is but the natural result of long and close association, everything possible will be done, in good time, for the social, physical and political advancement of the race; clashing as little as practicable at the same time with the great material interests of the country. Those of us who are familiar with the South are well advised that the restoration of slavery within its limits, even were it desired, would now be an impossibility, for reasons induced by the war, and by the subsequent action of the authorities, both State and Federal.

Having adverted to the great deficiency of labor at the South, prior to the breaking out of hostilities, as indicated in the small per centage of lands actually under cultivation, and their low average value, I am sure that no advocate of negro emancipation, however ardent, will expect me to look for any prospect of immediate relief as likely to result from that act. Whether the negro will work at all, or with greater energy and productiveness, under the stimulus of freedom, are questions to be determined in the future; but whatever the eventual determination, there must, it is evident, be a period of transition, in which, even under the most favorable circumstances, decline rather than improvement, may be everywhere expected to manifest itself at the South.

While it must be admitted that experiments in negro emancipation have resulted unfavorably in other countries similarly situated, I cannot but derive hope from the consideration, that there were causes at work in most of those countries which do not exist in our own, which may modify and control the result. I refer to the inferior civilization of the blacks in the casee referred to, their small contact with the whites, the great disproportion between the colors, the nature of the climate, requiring little clothing and producing food spontaneously, etc. Taking these facts into account I am not despondent of the result, when time and judicious measures have been allowed to mature a system.

But what is to be done in the meanwhile is a point of grave interest, and one which will occupy a prominent place at the meeting of the State Legislatures during the present Winter. Is there anything to be accomplished, and what, beyond the adoption of such local measures as relate to the status of the negro and his character as a producing agent?

There is but one answer, and that may be condensed into a few words:

The South must throw her immense uncultivated domain into the market at a low price; reduce the quantity of land held by individual proprietors, and resort to intelligent and vigorous measures at the earliest moment, to induce an influx of population and capital from abroad. This is entirely practicable.

That the landed properties of the South have been, in general, too large, and that great benefit would result to the proprietors by disposing at low rates of the surplus, can scarcely be considered open to argumentation. Several years since, I caused the returns of the United States Census, of which I was then in charge, to be examined upon the point, and the result for the number of farms, which were selected at random, was as follows:

	Farms.	Over 1,000 Acres.
Kentucky	943	33
Louisiana	1,558	467
South Carolina	9,400	2,718
Michigan	3,181	30
Ohio	1,055	19
Pennsylvania	1,044	17
Rhode Island	2,250	16

The staples of the South are of such inestimable value to the commerce of the world, that they have, in the past, and promise beyond all contingency in the future to, come into triumphant competition with those of every other country upon the face of the earth. Sugar, cotton, rice, tobacco, hemp, and naval stores are all articles of universal and almost unlimited demand, at prices which, considering the cost of production upon cheap land, will yield results to agricultural labor for which there is no parallel. But beyond these staple growths, the climates and soils of the vast region, which stretches from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, are favorable to every product upon which industry and capital are expended in any country. The vast mineral resources which geological surveys have divulged, which no hand of industry has yet attempted to develop, and the infinite number of manufacturing sites, all present the most tempting baits to enterprise, and will open up results for it, which nothing in the history of the times has equaled, dazzling and magnificent as have been its past achievements.

In the single article cotton is found the most striking illustration of what has just been said. "King," he may not be in the sense in which many of us formerly recognized him, but the sway which the potentate exercises over the finances of nations is by no means to be sneered at, and the hold which he has upon the necessities of the world seems to be fixed and irremovable. Four years of non-exportation, whilst it has given the most intense stimulus and energy to the growth of cotton in other countries and increased the production in them several hundred per cent, have not left the South without the virtual control of the markets of the world. We may gather this from the fact that the million and a half of bales (an outside calculation) available for exportation during the Summer and Fall, from her ports, have a gold value greater than that of the four or five millions which were the product of the South in the days of her palmiest prosperity.

Admitting it to be true, as has always been maintained by Southern writers, that climatic conditions, existing in many sections, are unfavorable to European and Northern American constitutions, there can be no doubt of the fact, that a large portion, and in most cases, by far the larger portion of each of the Southern States is well adapted to white labor, and that actual mortuary returns indicate a much higher degree of physical health in these localities than in the New-England and Northwestern States. Upon this subject Dr. J. C. NOTT, of Mobile, Dr. FENNER, and the late Dr. BARTON, of New-Orleans, shed much valuable light in treatises prepared several years since, which may be consulted with great advantage now, and the statistics of the United States are believed to be equally in point.

The region referred to embraces nearly the whole of the great States of Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, three-fourths of Georgia and Arkansas, and one-half of South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida.

Here there is a territory, vast in extent, and susceptible of development by *white labor*, from whatever quarter introduced, capable of maintaining a population as dense and wealthy as can be found in any other part of the Union, and yet in 1850 its density to the square mile, as compared with other sections, was:

	Persons.		Persons.
Slaveholding States	11.35	Texas	.89
New-England States	41.94	Ohio	49.55
Middle States	57.79	Massachusetts	127.50

In what manner, then, shall we proceed to invite capital and population to the South? I answer: *Consult and abide by the experience of those States and communities which have grown populous and rich by the success which attended their efforts to secure immigration.*

And first I would suggest the appointment of one or two commissioners from each of the States, who shall meet at some central point, say at Atlanta, Ga., or at Montgomery, Ala., and, in order that no time may be lost, I would suggest that the commissioners be nominated by the Provisional Governors.

The object of the commission would be to advertise the world that our people are in earnest in the matter and in accord, and it would tend to secure such harmony of action between the States as would be most conducive to success.

The commission should be a permanent body, and should at once open correspondence with every section and district of the several States, inviting information upon the character and value of soils, and the quantity available for settlement, and the lowest cash and credit prices of the same. This information ought to be given to the public in the form of circulars and addresses, translated into German and French, and distributed abroad through our Consular agents.

It is needless, however, to suggest what would be the duties of such a commission. The intelligent and experienced minds thus brought together would soon develop the wisest system, and upon their recommendation, aid and legislation, as might be necessary, would readily be afforded by the State Governments.

In a matter of such delicacy, it is evident that any conflict or rivalry between the States would be productive of lasting injury, especially in presence of the great inducements to emigrants which are held out in other quarters, and the organized and well-established systems which exist for their introduction and settlement.

Everything will depend upon the earlier results, and if mistakes are made from the circulation of false information and disappointments ensue, it will be difficult, almost impossible, to correct them. Knowledge of these disappointments it will be the purpose of interested parties to circulate, so that in a little while it will reach every village and town or hamlet in Europe. Active and independent competition for emigrants between the States will, it is to be feared, lead to these results.

There are two points, New-York and New-Orleans, which will probably continue to be the most prominent ones, at which immigrants will be landed, and at these it will be indispensable to locate agencies to look after their interests and to afford such information as will direct them, with as little inconvenience, loss of time and expense, as possible to their several Southern destinations. This can be effected without much expense. In a single year, taken at random, which gave an aggregate immigration of 298,470—it appeared that there arrived at

New-York	304,876	Baltimore	14,148
New-Orleans	32,316	Galveston	2,600
Philadelphia	17,956	Charleston	1,517

There is luckily a signal instance to which the attention of immigrants may be directed, showing the prosperity which can be enjoyed by them in certain parts of the South, and it would be well to ascertain and make public the facts in reference to this case at an early date. I refer to the German colonies in Texas, and would suggest a perusal of Mr. OLMSTED'S work upon that State, published a few years ago, for much interesting material.

Feeling convinced that the German States will be the chief source from which any large number of immigrants can be expected, I addressed a note recently to CHARLES L. FLEISHMAN, Esq., a gentleman well known to the country for his agricultural and scientific labors in the service of the Patent Office, who has spent much of his life in Europe, and written several works upon the United States in his native German, which have exercised a wide influence upon the immigration question, and in reply have received a lengthy letter which will appear in the next number of my *Review*,, but from which I will briefly extract at present. Mr. FLEISHMAN says:

"You put to me the question, 'What is the best plan for drawing the attention of the German emigrants to the advantages which the South offers to settlers?' In answer, I say that the Southern States should, as soon as possible, publish a detailed and full account of their various resources; of the weather, and its influence on the constitutions of men coming from northern latitudes; of the lands, and their present condition as to fertility and titles; of the various products which can be raised; of the best locations for vine culture and fruit in general; and an account of the existing, railroads and canals, and also of the commerce, and the various branches of industry, to be carried on there, &c."

Mr. FLEISHMAN says, further, that the Germans do not aim to become merely day laborers, but landowners; that, in general, they prefer to go where other Germans have gone before, and where their own language is spoken; that they never cease to be Germans; that they love the soil they cultivate, love freedom and independence, hate aristocracy, and are not only good farmers, but mechanics and artisans. They all have more or less money and personal property, with which they buy lands or undertake trade. He says:

"The South must establish similar institutions to those that we find in the North for the protection and assistance of emigrants; they must protect them from runners and rapacious boarding-house keepers. The South must establish hospitals and almshouses for the sick and needy; it must establish cheap and regular rates on railroads and canals to emigrants, and do everything to show that it is not only anxious to see the Germans come among them, but they must also satisfy their former governments that the South is in earnest to fulfill the obligations which a call for settlers imposes upon any government or society.

The States engage in an enterprise entirely new to them. It will require wise measures not to begin wrong. Should they displease the first settlers, they may rest assured it will be long before they succeed again to get them away from the old Western track. I would recommend that every Southern State should appoint capable persons and send them North to study thoroughly the measures which New-York, for instance, has adopted in the promotion of the welfare and security of emigrants, and establish similar laws and expediencies.

The South, with its enormous natural resources, its fertile lands for the production of valuable staples, its forests, minerals, and water-power, may rest assured that her new enterprise will be richly remunerated; she will soon see her property increase in value, and become the wealthiest portion of the Union."

The United States, alive to the importance of securing the largest number of immigrants, have established a Bureau of Immigration attached to the State Department at Washington, and also an Emigrant Office in the City of New-York, under charge of a Superintendent. This legislation, in connection with the Homestead Law, which passed Congress on the 20th of May, 1862, and makes a donation of 160 acres to each settler, is having a very marked effect, and should advise the South of the difficulties which encompass her experiment, and of the course of action likely to remove them.

The Commissioner of Immigration at Washington has thrown into pamphlet form all the laws and instructions relating to the general subject, and caused the same to be distributed in Europe, in the English, French and German languages. From a copy which he was good enough to furnish I extract some questions which are propounded to the several State Governments.

1. What class of unskilled laborers are most required in your State and neighborhood at the present time, and the average wages paid for the same?

2. What kinds of mechanics or artizans are certain of employment, and the average wages of the same?

3. What means, either by legislative action or private enterprise, have been established to secure the advantages arising from the settlement of immigrants in your midst?

The purpose of obtaining this information is to furnish those about to emigrate to the United States real practical information which may lead them to the localities where their labor will be most in demand, and where, in many cases, it is absolutely needed.

How much of the progress and development of the United States has been due to immigration may be deduced from the fact that the total number of foreigners who landed on its shores to the year 1860, reached the enormous aggregate of 5,062,414—a number nearly equal to the entire white population of the South, if we exclude the Border States from the calculation. In this number were included:

Merchants	231,852	Engineers	2,016
Farmers	764,837	Teachers	1,528
Laborers	527,639	Manufacturers	3,120
Miners	37,725	Artists	2,490
Weavers	11,557	Servants	49,494

The countries from which these vast numbers were thrown upon our soil to become prosperous and flourishing citizens, and to exercise important influences over its destinies were:

Great Britain	2,750,874	Switzerland	37,733
Germany	1,615,586	Spain	16,248
France	208,063	Italy	11,202
British America	117,142		

The localities which they sought as represented in the report of the census of 1860, prepared by Mr. KENNEDY, which is our authority for this and other statistical data, were:

Alabama	12,352	New-York	998,640
Arkansas	3,741	Pennsylvania	430,505
North Carolina	3,299	Illinois	324,643
South Carolina	9,986	Ohio	328,254
Virginia	35,058	Wisconsin	276,927
Texas	43,442		

The figures, it will be remembered, refer only to the *original stock*, and do not take into account the descendants of foreigners born in the country. In 1860 the percentage of foreign born residents in some of the leading cities was as follows:

Baltimore	24.71	Chicago	49.99
Charleston	15.55	Richmond	13.07
Cincinnati	45.71	St. Louis	59.76

If there ever was then a period in the history of a people, when it became necessary for them to be aroused as one man into action, and to put their shoulders to the wheel and with energy and spirit and the determination to make a giant and master struggle, that period has come for the South. With a country wasted by long and devastating war, with habits of labor broken up, with the machinery of industry destroyed, and a great social and industrial problem to be solved, under an extraneous pressure, which at times is most unreasoning and unreasonable, the condition of the South has scarcely a parallel in modern times. But dark as is the picture, there is a redeeming feature. All is not lost where the unconquerable will is left. The giant convulsion, which has just shaken the land to its centre, has not been without its beneficial effects. It has stirred up a new and higher spirit. The energies which were brought into play by arms, and the intellectual resources which were called forth and exhibited themselves in the thousand appliances and resorts to which a people, without machinery, without preparation, and without access to the external world, were driven to support a conflict with the most powerful nation upon earth, each and all are the harbingers and augury of a future for the South from which she need not shrink. Resuming her place in the mighty empire of States, no son of hers will have reason to be ashamed of her place in the picture.

The successive waves of population which have been sweeping westward from the Atlantic, leaving as it were behind them a deposit of vast States and populous cities, the pride and hope of a great nation, have now reached the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and here the tide, in the opinion of thoughtful men at the North, must turn; and there are substantial reasons for the opinion. Such a turn in the tide can only be in one direction, *and that is to the southward*; and in this respect it may almost be regarded providential, that at the very instant of the contingency the boundless domains of the South remove their dikes and barriers and invite the inundation.

The whole subject, Sir, is one of so much interest to us all, that it would afford me great pleasure upon this occasion to elaborate it more at length, but I am admonished that the time and space are not at my control. At an early day I will resume the subject, and illustrate it with a variety of statistical data, which I have collected with some care.

With great regard, your obedient servant,

J. D. B. DE BOW.

No. 40 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 12, 1865.

NOTE.—Since the above was written, I have been put in possession of the latest report of the Superintendent of Immigration at New-York.

By this it appears that the number of immigrants who reached New-York in 1864 was 185,208, in 577 vessels, and from 18 different ports. Of these, 92,409 intended to reside in New-York, 23,518 in Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, 21,014 in New-England, 34,662 in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and California, 4,979 in Kansas, Nebraska, Canada, &c., and 8,118 in the Southern States. In the years 1863-4, despite of the war, the number of German immigrants was larger than in the preceding years.

IMMIGRANTS AT NEW-YORK.

	Total.	Germans.		Total.	Germans.
1861	67,258	27,248	1863	155,223	35,903
1862	76,709	24,172	1864	185,208	53,929

The British Aid Society for Freedmen.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 14.

A large audience of colored people at the Centre-street Church were addressed last evening by DR. MASSEY, of London, Agent of the British Aid Society; LEVI COFFIN, of Cincinnati, Agent of the Freedmen's American Aid Society, and by Gen. BRISBIN.

The British Aid Society have already raised forty thousand pounds sterling for the American freedmen, and MASSEY comes to ascertain what further aid our freedmen require from England.

THE STATE ELECTION.

The Democratic Party and President Johnson.

Sincerity of the Democrats in Professing to Support President Johnson.

Position and Principles of the Union Party.

Remarks of Mr. H. J. Raymond in Reply to Hon. John Van Buren, at Albany, October 11.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of supporters of the Administration was held at Tweddle Hall, in Albany, on Wednesday evening last. Hon. LYMAN TREMAIN presided, and made some spirited and interesting remarks on calling the meeting to order.

Mr. H. J. RAYMOND, of New-York, was then introduced, and made a speech, of which we find the following report in the Albany *Evening Journal* of Oct. 12:

I happened the other day, Mr. Chairman, to do what I am somewhat in the habit of doing—I took up a newspaper; but I found in it something which I am not in the habit of finding. The paper was one of the recognized organs of the great political wreck, still known as the Democratic party, and it contained a speech delivered in this city by one of the most prominent men in that party, who concluded his speech, according to that Democratic organ, by calling for "three cheers for ANDY JOHNSON and the Democratic ticket." The phrase struck me as exceedingly novel in recent American politics. I remember the time, though I have to task my memory for it somewhat, so much has happened since, when ANDREW JOHNSON was recognized by the Democratic party, and when cheers for him and the Democratic ticket were all in order; but unless I am greatly mistaken in the history of the country, and of Mr. JOHNSON and of the Democratic party, a slight difference occurred between him and that party some four or five years ago, which interrupted their friendly relations. [Laughter.] It happened in the Senate of the United States, and it grew out of some remarks which Mr. JOHNSON made there on one occasion, when he pointed his finger at some of the most distinguished leaders of the Democratic party, and told them that if he were President of the United States, and caught them conspiring against the government and seizing the forts of the Union, and firing on the flag of the Union, he would have them arrested and tried and hung by the neck until they were dead. [Applause.] From that time to this, I have not heard any cheers for "ANDY JOHNSON and the Democratic party." A *coolness* grew up between them immediately, and from that time forward he was violently assailed and bitterly denounced as a renegade and traitor by the Democratic leaders, who went on with their work of secession and disintegration, part by arms in the South, and part by other means scarcely less effectual in the Northern States. During the war that has just closed, ANDREW JOHNSON has rendered the greatest and most eminent services to the country. He stood up for the Union and the Constitution of the United States; he did everything in his power, in every way, to prosecute with vigor and success the war against the rebellion, and restore the authority of the government; but for all this he received no "cheers" from the Democratic party. When, by the appointment of President LINCOLN, he became Provisional Governor of the State of Tennessee, and there, in that Southern State, grappled hand to hand with the leaders of the rebellion, many of whom were leaders of the Democratic party, no Democrats, there or here, called for "cheers for ANDY JOHNSON." When he stood by ABRAHAM LINCOLN in administering the government, when he did everything that he could, by his influence in Congress and with the people, to rally them to the work of saving this nation, he received no cheers, no applause, no aid or comfort from the Democratic party. When President LINCOLN, ever anxious to have it clearly understood that this great war was prosecuted only for the salvation of the Union and the restoration of the supreme power of the constitution over all the land, put forth his plan of reconstruction, three years ago, and when ANDREW JOHNSON indorsed it and gave his whole heart and soul to giving it effect with the people of the South, no Democratic cheers aided him in his labors. The separation on the floor of the Senate, caused by his burning denunciations of their infidelity and treason, seemed destined to be eternal; a divorce absolute and final seemed to have been effected between him and his old spouse, the Democratic party. [Laughter.] But, somehow or other, this old spouse of his seems now to be hanging around his doors, begging to be let in. She has evidently been out in the cold long enough, and, in consequence of the downfall of rebellion, she has come to be so entirely destitute, so homeless and so hopeless, so entirely without any visible means of support, that she is fain to throw herself, dragged and forlorn as she is, into the arms from which she was spurned with detestation and contempt five years ago. And so we have these calls for "three cheers for ANDY JOHNSON and the Democratic ticket!" [Renewed laughter.]

THE PRESIDENT AND THE UNION PARTY.

Now this is a political phenomenon—one worthy of some little attention. The Union men of the country have always stood by ANDREW JOHNSON, as they stood by the administration with which he has been connected, and in which he has been so powerful an assistant. They stood by him in Congress; they stood by him in the Baltimore Convention; the New-York delegation stood by him there, and nominated him for Vice-President, and they continued to stand by him and support him when he became President. When, in April last, ABRAHAM LINCOLN was, as JOHN VAN BUREN phrases it, "removed by the hand of Providence," (though I never before heard it really uttered by that name), ANDREW JOHNSON became President of the United States, and went on in the course that had been marked out and pursued by his predecessor. The rebellion was then rapidly collapsing, and the work of the Administration, like the work of the country, was one of reformation and reconstruction of the State Governments in the States that had been in rebellion; and then, true to their antecedents and their principles, the Union party supported ANDREW JOHN

conversion with pleasure if it could believe it to be sincere.

But Mr. VAN BUREN is quite right in saying that it is not a new question. Certainly it is not a case of love at first sight. They have known all about ANDREW JOHNSON and his policy in connection with the war for the last five years, and the more they have known of them the more bitterly have they denounced them. Why, then, this sudden conversion, this off-hand and rather violent embrace of Mr. JOHNSON, this sudden determination to support him and his policy? When was it that this Democratic love for ANDREW JOHNSON, and this sympathy with his policy, began? It certainly was not when he was denouncing secession on the floor of the Senate, and threatening the leaders of it with trial and execution. It certainly was not when in the Senate he brought all his powers of argument and reason, and all his personal influence to bear on the side of the government and against the rebellion; nor at that time the Democratic leaders in the Northern States were endeavoring to stir up exactly the opposite spirit; were trying to inspire distrust in the minds of the people as to the ability of the nation to conquer this secession movement. It was then that HORATIO SEYMOUR was proclaiming to the people from this hall that successful coercion would be as great a crime as successful secession; it was then that Northern Democratic leaders were assuring the Democratic leaders in the South, that if any attempt was made to put down secession, blood would flow in the streets of New-York. Certainly, it was not then that the Democrats became attached to the principles and policy of ANDREW JOHNSON. Was it when he became Provisional Governor of Tennessee? When he proclaimed his intention to enforce the laws and to crush treason in the egg? Was it when he suppressed the Nashville *Banner* for its treasonable utterances? Was it when he ordered every member of the City Council of Nashville to take the oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and upon their refusing to do so, put every one of them into the penitentiary? Or did the Democrats call for "three cheers for ANDY JOHNSON and the Democratic ticket," when he put Judge GUILD, of the Chancery Court of Nashville, in prison, because of his refusal to take the oath? Or when he ordered an election for Judge of the Circuit Court, when TURNER S. FOSTER was elected and received his commission, but being an open secessionist, was put in prison the very next day, lest he should betray his trust—did the Democratic party then cheer ANDREW JOHNSON? No. This new affection is of later date than that. Did it begin at the Baltimore Convention, when he indorsed so strongly and heartily the Republican resolutions adopted there, and accepted the nomination, and indorsed with special emphasis the resolution which called for an amendment of the constitution which should prohibit slavery forever on the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States? No. For they were bitterly opposed to that amendment, and in Congress and in the State Legislatures voted against it in solid column and denounced as abolitionists and fanatics all who gave it countenance and support. Well, when was it?

A FALSE PRETEXT.

Let us take their own account of the affair. They say it was when he became President and developed his plan of reconstruction. That plan, they say, was so mild, so kind, so magnanimous to our "erring brethren" of the Southern States, that they could no longer resist him, and were impelled to throw themselves prostrate at his feet and ask him to receive them again into favor.

It was this policy of reconstruction, according to their own story, which accomplished their conversion, and brought them back to their old love and admiration for ANDY JOHNSON. Now this is simply a false pretext; a sham from beginning to end. They did not see that plan for the first time when Mr. JOHNSON brought it forward. It was the plan which ABRAHAM LINCOLN had propounded more than two years before; which he had been urging upon the country from that time until the day of his assassination. This is a point of some importance; not only for Democrats, but for some in the Union ranks, who have, somehow or other, got the idea that President JOHNSON has brought forward some new scheme; that he is departing from the policy of his predecessor, and is seeking restoration and reconstruction by novel and doubtful steps. This is a mistake. This plan of reconstruction was presented, by Mr. LINCOLN, to Congress and the country in December, 1863, in precisely the terms which Mr. JOHNSON has since employed. But the Democrats did not fall in love with it then. They were not so overwhelmed with a sense of its mildness and magnanimity then, as they pretend to be now. Mr. VAN BUREN says the policy was so wise and so humane that the Democracy "instantly seized upon it!" Yes, instantly, after nearly three years of denunciation and abuse! "It is remarkable," said JOHN, "how a Democrat in Iowa, and a Democrat in Minnesota, a Democrat in New-Hampshire, without any comparison of opinion, without holding any meeting to determine what they shall do, the moment a Democratic doctrine is suggested by anybody, whether he is a President of their choice, or a President elected against their utmost exertions, says this is right [cheers] and I must sustain it, no matter who proposes it, and they unanimously sustain it."

Well, it would be remarkable if it were true. But I ask your attention for a moment to the fact I have already stated, that this plan of reconstruction adopted by President JOHNSON, and indorsed by the Democratic party now, is precisely the plan proposed by Mr. LINCOLN in 1863, and denounced by the Democratic party from that day to this. You all remember very well the anxiety of that great patriot to have the war ended and the Union restored at the earliest possible moment. You know that all through the war he was constantly reiterating to the men in rebellion, that he was carrying on the war for the purpose of saving the Union—that and nothing else—and that the moment they would stop fighting, the war would end. Not only this, but the moment there appeared any sign of light in the Southern sky, he availed himself of it to take measures by which any Southern State detaching itself from the rebellion could again come under the protection of the constitution. As early as 1862 Louisiana seemed to be ripening for a return to the Union, and President LINCOLN at once appointed a Provisional Governor for that State, and took measures to enable its loyal citizens to bring it back under the protection of the constitution. Soon afterward Tennessee gave similar indications, and then it was that President LINCOLN sent ANDREW JOHNSON to superintend and guide the movements of the loyal people of that State, with a view to its speedy restoration to the Union. And in his message of December, 1863, the President propounded a distinct plan by which any or all of the Southern States could return to the Union as soon as they had got enough of the rebellion. In that plan there was of course included an amnesty, because, as most of the Southern people had committed treason and had become subject to the pains and penalties of treason, one of which is disfranchisement, it was absolutely necessary that there should be an amnesty as the initial step in any movement for reconstruction. In his plan propounded in 1863, President LINCOLN therefore included the form of an oath to be taken by those who wished to take part in the reconstruction of the State Government. In that oath they were required to solemnly swear to support the Constitution of the United States, and all laws of Congress relating to slaves, until those laws should be repealed by Congress, or declared void by the Supreme Court; and also to support all proclamations issued by the Executive as military measures, unless the same should be reversed by the decision of the Supreme Court. This was the condition upon which the people of the rebellious States were to be restored to citizenship. Whenever they would take that oath the Provisional Governor was authorized to call for an election of delegates to a convention to frame a new constitution, and when they should have framed such constitution, embracing the points I have named, including a recognition of the emancipation proclamation, they were to be reinstated in the Union.

To this amnesty there were six classes of exceptions—persons who had held diplomatic offices under the rebel government; persons who had left judicial offices, or their seats in Congress in the United States to aid the rebellion; persons who had left the army of the United States to enter into the rebellion—and some others. That was the plan proposed by President LINCOLN in December, 1863, and repeated by him on every subsequent occasion, when it became his duty to refer to the subject. But the Democrats did not fall in love with it at that time. They did not "instantly seize it"—notwithstanding what Mr. VAN BUREN styles their remarkable and inveterate habit of instantly adopting and supporting a good principle, without regard to its origin, as soon as they see it. [Laughter.]

Now that is precisely the plan which President JOHNSON is now carrying out. You would infer from the tone of Democratic organs and orators that President JOHNSON had brought forward some plan a great deal milder and more humane—admitting to their old political rights a great many more of the rebels, and on easier terms than they were proposed by Mr. LINCOLN. Now, the fact is exactly the reverse. So far as Mr. JOHNSON changed that plan at all, it was to make it still more stringent. The oath required was more stringent, and the classes excepted from the amnesty were more numerous. Compare the two for a moment. Here is the oath prescribed by Mr. LINCOLN:

"I do solemnly swear, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and the Union of the States thereunder, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing rebellion, with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court, and that I will in like manner abide by and faithfully support all proclamations of the President made during the existing rebellion, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by the decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God."

Mr. LINCOLN, you see, allowed them to qualify their oath of support by a reservation in regard to the action of Congress and the Supreme Court. Here is the oath which Mr. JOHNSON prescribes as the condition of amnesty:

"I do solemnly swear, or affirm, in the presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully defend the Constitution of the United States, and the union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all the laws and proclamations which have been made during the existing rebellion, with reference to the emancipation of slaves. So help me God."

Mr. JOHNSON allows the returning rebels no qualification or reservation whatever. They must swear to support the Constitution of the United States and the laws of Congress, and all the proclamations issued during the war, without any reference to their repeal by Congress, or their affirmation by the Supreme Court. He does not allow returning rebels to look forward to a repeal of those laws. He does not allow them the opportunity to swear, with the mental reservation, that the Supreme Court will afterward overturn all this. Is this milder than President LINCOLN's plan? Would Democrats naturally fall in love with it sooner?

The same thing is true of the exceptions to the amnesty made by the two. Mr. LINCOLN declared that there were six classes of persons who would not be pardoned on taking the oath prescribed. They were as follows:

"1. All who are, or shall have been, pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, or domestic or foreign agents of the pretended Confederate Government.

2. All who left judicial stations under the United States to aid the rebellion.

3. All who shall have been military and naval officers of said pretended Confederate Government, above the rank of Colonel in the army, or Lieutenant in the navy.

4. All who left seats in the Congress of the United States to aid the rebellion.

5. All who resigned or tendered resignations of their commissions, in the army and navy of the United States, to evade their duty in resisting the rebellion.

6. All who have engaged in any way in treating otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, persons found in the United States service, as officers, soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity."

All others might take the oath and vote for delegates to the State Conventions. President JOHNSON, in his proclamation, first excludes from the amnesty these six classes excluded by Mr. LINCOLN, and then adds eight more! Here are the additional exceptions made by him:

"7. All persons who have been or are absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

8. All military or naval officers in the rebel service who were educated by the government in the Military Academy at West Point, or at the United States Naval Academy.

9. All persons who held the pretended offices of Governors of States in insurrection against the United States.

10. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction and protection of the United States, and passed beyond the Federal military lines into the so-called Confederate States, for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

11. All persons who have engaged in the destruction of the commerce of the United States upon the high seas, and all persons who have made raids into the United States from Canada, or been engaged in destroying the commerce of the United States upon the lakes and rivers that separate the British Provinces from the United States.

12. All persons who, at the time when they seek to obtain the benefit thereof, by taking the oath hereby prescribed, are in military or civil confinement or custody, or under bond of the military or naval authorities, or agents of the United States, as prisoners of war, or persons detained for offences of any kind, either before or after their convictions.

13. All persons who have voluntarily participated in said rebellion, and the estimated value of whose taxable property is over $20,000.

14. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty as prescribed in the President's proclamation of Dec. 8, or the oath of allegiance to the government of the United States since the date of said proclamation, and who have not thenceforward kept and maintained the same inviolate, provided that special application may be made to the President for pardon, by any person belonging to the excepted classes, and such clemency will be liberally extended as may be consistent with the facts and the peace and dignity of the United States."

TARDY AND INSINCERE APPROVAL.

How happens it that the Democratic party couldn't see the mildness, the magnanimity of this policy of reconstruction, when proposed by Mr. LINCOLN in 1863, until it had been made more stringent and less mild by President JOHNSON in 1865? Does this look like seizing a Democratic principle at first sight? Why could not they approve this amnesty until every rebel worth $20,000 was excluded from the benefit of it? When the Baltimore Convention, in June, 1864, fully indorsed all the features of this plan, why did not the Democratic party indorse it also, if they considered it so admirable? Why did they not renominate ABRAHAM LINCOLN then, if they were so in love with this cardinal feature of his policy? Why did not they nominate ANDREW JOHNSON then, or at least indorse his nomination for Vice-President, upon a platform which embodied and indorsed this very policy? One would naturally suppose that with such admiration for the man, and such intense love for his principles, they would be sure to put his name upon their ticket, or to support him when he was nominated for Vice-President. But no; they denounce him in terms that I will not repeat,—as a man unfit to hold any public office; unfit by his origin, unfit by his position, unfit by his training, unfit by his profession, unfit in every way; and especially unfit because of his determined hostility to the rebellion; and they nominated for Vice-President a man who certainly was not open to that objection.

Now, fellow-citizens, I find in these facts some very strong reasons why we should doubt the sincerity of the Democratic party in coming forward now and professing to be devoted friends of ANDREW JOHNSON. We say, and we think we say it with reason, that if they are sincere in their devotion to his plan of reconstruction, they would have adopted and sustained it when it was first propounded; that if they are sincere in their admiration for ANDREW JOHNSON and his principles, they would have given him their support when he needed it—when he was engaged in the struggle to sustain the government against the rebellion. But we all know that they did nothing of the kind. They left the Union party to struggle alone from the beginning to the end against the rebellion, and against everything that they could safely do here to aid it. They left the Union party to labor alone in support of this policy of reconstruction for the first two years that it was before the country. Their conduct is that of men who stand in the background during the battle, who hide among the baggage-wagons of the camp, who aid the enemy in whatever way they can from their safe retreat, and who, when the victory is won, are first in the field to plunder the camp! [Applause.

If this support had been offered before; if they had offered it when there were blows to take as well as spoils to seize, I would have some faith in it now. But when I remember their attitude during the war; when I recollect how they lagged in the rear and prayed for the success of the enemy; how they showed him signal-lights; how they talked here in the North about the hardships and discouragements of the draft; how they did everything in their power to dispirit and demoralize the great party which was then struggling for the nation's life; when I remember how coldly they stood aloof during the conflict, and see how eagerly they rush to the front now that the victory is won, I am compelled to doubt any sincere purpose on their part, except a very sincere purpose to get all the offices and all the power they can.

I do not wish to reject any honest and sincere support which the Democrats may offer to President JOHNSON. I welcome all such support. I believe that ANDREW JOHNSON deserves it all. I believe that his administration is one that commands, and ought to command, the heartfelt support of the American people. I believe that if all men could act without distinction of party, they would support it. But they cannot; they must vote with one party or the other; and it becomes every man who believes what the Democratic party pretend to believe about ANDREW JOHNSON and his policy, to vote with those who have always given both their hearty and unreserved support. "Why doubt us," says Mr. VAN BUREN, "why doubt us now, when we support the President, any more than you doubted us a while ago when we denounced him?" Simply because that was in their line, and this is not. [Laughter.] Opposing him then was sustaining the rebellion; and that was directly in their line of business. Supporting him then would have been resisting the rebellion; and that did not happen to be their policy. You are never surprised when you find that the fox has robbed your hen-roost. You are never surprised when you find that the wolf has been feeding on your flock. But if the fox, in a friendly way, demands that you shall give him charge of your chickens, and promises to protect them, you begin to doubt his sincerity; and when the wolf pretends to be your grandmother, you feel like looking under his hood, and asking him why his great, ugly teeth are so full of blood! [Laughter and applause.]

THE DEMOCRATS SEEKING A PARTY VICTORY.

Now, if the Democratic party, convinced of its errors in the past, satisfied that the course it took was not the patriotic course, and that it must now reverse its action and support the Administration which it has so far been denouncing and opposing—if the Democrats had really arrived at that conclusion and had then come forward and said to the Union party, we are satisfied with the result of the war; we accept it and are now willing and anxious to aid you in reconstructing the governments of the United States, and we will join you frankly and manfully in sustaining and giving effect to President JOHNSON's policy, if they had taken this position I should respect it and have some faith in their professions. But this is not their position. They have taken a different course. They are not half so anxious to support President JOHNSON themselves, as they are to prevent Union men from supporting him. It is a party victory that they seek—not the welfare of the Administration. Their desire is to crowd Union men out, and to make the country believe that the only support that the President can get is from the Democratic party, which has denounced him hitherto. That is the whole tone and tenor of the speech of Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN made here a few days ago. Its whole argument, so far as it has any argument at all, is to show that the Union party does not sustain the President. Now, I do not wish to detain you with any extended remarks upon a subject so plain as this. If any man here thinks that the Union party has not sustained and is not sustaining President JOHNSON'S policy, I would be glad to know on what he bases that opinion. Mr. VAN BUREN says over and over again, that instead of coinciding with President JOHNSON as to the grounds upon which the State Governments in the South shall be allowed to reorganize and resume control of their local affairs, the Republicans demand and insist that they shall not be permitted to do so, nor to have a representation in either branch of Congress, until they admit negro suffrage into their State constitutions. "The Republicans," says he, "propose that these States shall be kept out until they allow the blacks to vote." "I say to you," he adds, "that this is a contest between the party which claims that before the Southern States come back they shall authorize the blacks to vote, and the party which stands with President JOHNSON;" and so throughout his speech Mr. VAN BUREN makes this assertion the groundwork of his denunciation of the Union party. All I have to say about it is, that it is without the shadow of a foundation in truth; and I defy Mr. VAN BUREN or any other man to show me any warrant for his declaration that universal negro suffrage is a fundamental principle of the Union party, which sustains President JOHNSON. How are you to know the position of a party? From what are you to judge of its principles, if not from its action in organized bodies, in representative conventions? Mr. VAN BUREN expended a great deal of labor in the effort to discover some intimation of that sort in the resolutions adopted by that convention. He read for example the following resolution:

Resolved, That we approve, as eminently wise and just, the sentiments of kindness and confidence which President JOHNSON has evinced toward those of the communities and individuals lately in rebellion, who accept the perpetuation of the Union and the perpetual prohibition of slavery as the legitimate and irrevocable results of the war; that we approve the initial steps which he has taken toward relaxing the bonds of military authority in the Southern States, and in restoring to their people full and complete control over their local affairs, just as soon as may be found compatible with the preservation of order, the maintenance of peace, the exclusion of slavery, and the fulfillment of the constitutional obligations of the national authority to guarantee to every State a republican form of government; and that we confidently look forward, under his wise and patriotic administration, to the establishment of more cordial relations, of greater mutual respect, and of a stronger interest in each other's welfare, between the Northern and Southern sections of the Union, than have hitherto prevailed; and that in all the measures that he may adopt tending to the attainment of these just and beneficent ends, we pledge him our cordial and hearty support.

And upon this Mr. VAN BUREN made this comment:

"The theory of this resolution is, that a State in which slavery exists has not a republican form of government, and that when the Southern States come with any form of slavery or with a prohibition of the right of the blacks to vote, then they do not have a republican form of government, and can't be admitted to their constitutional rights."

Was ever anything more barefaced than this? There is not in the resolution the slightest hint, or intimation, direct, or indirect, of any such theory as Mr. VAN BUREN asserts for it; nor is there the faintest shadow of an intimation that withholding from colored men the right to vote is inconsistent with a republican form of government. In precisely the same spirit Mr. VAN BUREN then read the following resolution, also adopted by the Syracuse Convention:

Resolved, That while we regard the national sovereignty over all the subjects committed to it by the Constitution of the United States, as having been confirmed and established by the recent war, we regard the several States in the Union as having the jurisdiction over all their local and domestic affairs, expressly reserved to them by the same constitutional authority; and that whenever it shall be deemed compatible with the public safety to restore to the States lately in rebellion the renewed exercise of these rights, we trust it will be done in the faith and on the basis that they will be exercised in a spirit of equal and impartial justice, and with a view to the elevation and preparation for the full rights of citizenship of all their people, inasmuch as these are principles which constitute the basis of our republican institutions.

And upon this he says, "You will perceive that by this definition no State has a republican form of government unless it permits negro suffrage!" There is not the slightest reference to anything of the kind in that resolution. It is simply and purely

A FABRICATION.

Nobody on the face of the earth perceives or can perceive anything of the kind. Mr. VAN BUREN invents it—deliberately fabricates the charge for political effect. "Nobody could have drawn that resolution," says he, "but the little gentleman of the TIMES." I am sorry my size should be a source of such constant uneasiness to the Democratic party. I may be a little gentleman, but if I were any less a gentleman than JOHN VAN BUREN shows himself in the discussion of politics, I should feel worse about it than I do now. I certainly have never in any political canvass found myself so utterly destitute of all material for argument or so reckless of common propriety, to say nothing of my own character, as to invent wholesale charges against political opponents. There is not the shadow of warrant for Mr. VAN BUREN's assertion. The Syracuse Convention made no such declaration as he imputes to it, and so far as I know, there was nobody in that convention who desired any such declaration to be put in the platform as that which Mr. VAN BUREN says the party has made. But, says Mr. VAN BUREN, Mr. GREELEY says that there was a majority of forty or fifty Radicals in that convention. Now I don't know what sort of animals he may consider "Radicals" to be, and perhaps there was such a majority of them; but one thing is certain, they all concurred heartily and enthusiastically in sustaining President JOHNSON's policy. If those gentlemen were Radicals in their action on that subject, then I am a Radical, and I guess we are all Radicals. Mr. VAN BUREN conveys the idea that this Radical majority was cheated, that the convention was divided and split up; but the truth is, that the Democrats had made so many predictions of quarrels and divisions in the Union party, and had tried so hard to promote them, that they were sadly disappointed at their utter failure. They had secured unanimity in their own convention by summarily kicking into the street every delegate who was likely to insist upon a Democratic platform, and the nomination of a Democratic ticket; and it is but fair to say that the delegates thus ejected took it very quietly and submissively,—simply resolving that they didn't consider the election this Fall as of any particular consequence. [Laughter.]

POSITION OF THE UNION PARTY.

Having resorted to these means of securing unanimity in their own convention, the Democrats were very anxious that we should imitate their example. But our convention was composed of delegates of that great party which had sustained the administration and carried the country through the war, and achieved a final and crowning victory over the rebellion; and they had come together to consult as to the best means of finishing the great work, so nobly begun, of restoring union and peace from one end of the land to the other; and although I have had a good deal of experience in political conventions in this State, I have no hesitation in saying that I never saw a convention where there was a more unanimous desire to consider only the public interests, or a more complete forgetfulness of all personal interests or differences, if any such existed, than at the Union Convention at Syracuse. [Applause.] Not only was the convention unanimous, but in the committee which framed the resolutions there was no dissension whatever; and it may edify Mr. VAN BUREN to hear, what is literally true, that there was not from any quarter, either in the convention or in the committee, any proposition to embody such a declaration of principles as that attributed by him to the Union party. Where are we to look, I repeat, for the principles of a great political party, if not to the proceedings of its representative bodies? The principles of the Syracuse Convention were indorsed by the local conventions everywhere throughout the State. When did Mr. VAN BUREN learn to consider Mr. GREELEY higher authority in the Union party, or in any other, than the declarations of its own delegates and its own conventions? I repeat what I have already said, that the Union party have never proposed such a declaration of principles as that ascribed to it. Mr. LINCOLN did not propose it. He required no such concession of the right of suffrage to the negroes of the South, as a condition of reconstruction. It is not in his proclamations, in his messages, in anything that he ever did or said. Moreover, you may remember that when his plan of reconstruction was first brought forward, some members of the party took exception to it, and HENRY WINTER DAVIS introduced a bill, proposing reconstruction on what was called the Radical basis. It passed both Houses of Congress, but the President withheld his approval, and you remember that for this Senator WADE, of Ohio, and Mr. DAVIS, during the canvass, issued a pronunciamiento against him on that account. But this was not the ground of difference, for even that Radical plan declared that none in the Southern States but white male loyal citizens should vote for delegates to the conventions to frame new State constitutions for the rebel States.

Of course I do not mean to say that there are not individuals who would like to see such a principle introduced and adopted. I do not mean to say that there are not individuals who believe that it is essential to the success of the work of reconstruction. There are such, and they have a right to their opinions, and they will give them such weight in the public mind as they are able to give them; but there is no ground whatever for saying that negro suffrage, as a condition of the readmission of the Southern States, is one of the essential principles of the Union party, or that they will not sustain the President in his policy of reconstruction unless it be adopted by him. I may say further, that so far as any declaration upon this subject was made by the Syracuse Convention, it was made on the other side of the question, only so far, however, as the absolute requirements of the constitution are concerned. You all know very well that that convention resolved that while the national sovereignty has been reaffirmed and established, the several States were yet entitled to that control over their local affairs which the constitution expressly reserves to them. Now, in the very first article of the constitution, it is declared that members of Congress shall be elected in the different States "by electors qualified to vote for members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature of each State."

In other words, the States are expressly given, by the constitution, control of this question of suffrage. In the next article of the constitution the same provision is extended to electors for President and Vice-President. This matter, then, so far as it is open for action, rests solely with Congress. This coming Congress is to decide whether members of the Senate and the House of Representatives, who come from the Southern States, shall be admitted or not. Mr. VAN BUREN asserted that the Union members of Congress will apply this condition and refuse the Southern members admission, unless they agree to forego negro suffrage; but he gave no authority for the assertion—he had none to give. It may be and it may not be so. It is not an issue here. Every member of Congress will act according to his conscientious convictions. I have no fears upon that point.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

I believe that the next Congress will be wise and patriotic, and not disposed to push any abstract doctrine to dangerous extremes. Their object will be to make the Union safe for all time to come, and I believe that they will act conscientiously, fairly and justly, and will impose upon the Southern States only such conditions and requisitions as fall within the constitution, and as are essential to establish the government of the nation upon a firm and enduring basis. [Applause.] As to the question of negro suffrage, I do not consider that it is one with which we now have to deal. It is not an issue in this election. Whether we vote now one way or the other it will not affect the action of Congress. I am perfectly convinced that we shall wisely and speedily do hereafter as we have done hitherto, follow the lead of that wise and practical statesman, who stands at the head of the Union and is responsible for its safety, and whose heart is as much, aye more, bound up in its prosperity and perpetuity than that of any other man in the land, for he has suffered more for it. [Great cheering.] It is perfectly well understood that the object of Mr. VAN BUREN is to convey to the Republican party of the country the idea that the President is no longer acting with them, that he is going over to the Democrats, and putting himself into their hands. It is not at all surprising that patriots everywhere should be startled at the bare possibility of such a thing. But when that day arrives, doomsday will be near. [Laughter.] When they find ANDREW JOHNSON looking for support to the party which has held itself aloof from the work of suppressing the rebellion, and turning his back on those who have saved the nation's life, there will be a new political dispensation in this country. If there is any one quality which he has shown more conspicuously than another from the time he first entered public life until now, it is fidelity to his principles and to his friends; and Mr. VAN BUREN's idea that the President can be manipulated by the Democrats for their personal and party purposes, is as insulting to him as it would be discreditable to the common sense of any other man. President JOHNSON has put before the country his plan of reconstruction, and I have no doubt it will be carried out with wisdom and firmness, and will be found satisfactory. He will require from every Southern State not only a repeal of the ordinance of secession, but also an absolute declaration that the act of secession was null and void; thus putting a stop to all theories of secession from this time forward. [Applause.] He will also require at their hands not only a prohibition of slavery by their State Constitution, because such a prohibition might be subsequently annulled by an amendment to that constitution, but he will require also a ratification of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which slavery is prohibited forever all over this land. [Great cheering.] He will also require of each of the Southern States, before they can be authorized to resume control of their local affairs, so far as his influence can go to effect that result, such provisions in their constitutions and their laws as shall put all their citizens upon an equality before the law, and entitle every man within their borders, whether black or white, to all his rights of person and property, and to redress for all his wrongs in the courts of the State, so as to enable him to obtain there, at the hands of his peers, all that may belong to him as a free man. [Renewed cheering.] Finally, I have no doubt that, going so far now, when the proper time shall come, the States admitted will go just as much further as justice, fidelity to the constitution and the Union, and the wisest regard for the promotion of their own interests and the common good shall require.

It is very evident, however, from the whole tenor of Mr. VAN BUREN'S speech, as well as from the general temper and language of the Democratic party, that they cannot yet surrender the negro as political capital. While slavery existed it was the great bond which kept the Democrats of the North together. It was their whole stock in trade. Year after year they held possession of the government of the country by means of it; and now that slavery has been abolished, and they have lost it as their rallying point, they still hope to make some little capital by abusing the negro and denying to him the rights of manhood, since they can no longer insist that he shall be a chattel. No one who reads the speeches and writings of Democratic leaders can doubt that their animating spirit is hatred and contempt for the down-trodden and despised negro. Mr. VAN BUREN, you may remember, waxes very facetious over the fact that Chief-Justice CHASE addressed some assemblies of negroes in the Southern States; and he goes so far as to assert that, in his humble judgment, in doing so, the Chief-Justice had "covered himself and the ermine which he wore with indelible disgrace." I wonder what he thinks of President JOHNSON in that connection. [Laughter.] He may not be aware that Mr. JOHNSON, as long ago as October, 1864, addressed an immense audience of colored people in the City of Nashville, and then assured them tha their welfare would be cared for; and inasmuch as the Emancipation Proclamation of President LINCOLN did not embrace them, they not being within the rebellious districts, he took it upon himself to say:

"Many of you consequently were left in bondage. The taskmaster's scourge was not yet broken, and the fetters still galled your limbs. Gradually this iniquity has been passing away; but the hour has come when the last vestiges of it must be removed. Consequently, I, too, without reference to the President or any other person, have a proclamation to make; and, standing here upon the steps of the Capitol, with the past history of the State to witness, the present condition to guide, and its future to encourage me, I, ANDREW JOHNSON, do hereby proclaim freedom, full, broad, and unconditional, to every man in Tennessee."

Did ANDREW JOHNSON by addressing that assemblage of colored citizens "cover himself and his office with indelible disgrace?" No longer ago than yesterday President JOHNSON repeated the very act which Mr. VAN BUREN thinks soils the ermine of the Chief-Justice of the United States; he made an address to a returning regiment of colored troops. Those of you who have read that address will be able to contrast its tone and spirit with the party harangue which Mr. VAN BUREN delivered to his followers in this city a week ago to-night. They may inscribe ANDREW JOHNSON in words as much as they like, but it will take them years before they can lift themselves up to the height of humanity and generous justice which animates the heart of that great statesman. [Applause.] Everything he says breathes the spirit of truth and kindness and justice. He has to administer public affairs. His work is a practical work, and he does not rush off into hyperboles of philanthropy, but he is wise, practical, direct and just. Just so far as it is wise and practicable for the nation to go in conceding rights to those who have not hitherto enjoyed them, and just so far as it is in his power to go, just so far you may be sure ANDREW JOHNSON will lead you and the country in the path of progress toward the equality of all men before the law. [Applause.]

MR. VAN BUREN'S LITTLE PLEASANTRIES.

Mr. VAN BUREN indulged in several little pleasantries in the course of his speech. One related to a Presidential nomination for 1868. It is a favorite amusement of his to nominate Presidents; he always nominates them four or five years ahead, so that he has plenty of time to change his mind and nominate four or five others before the election comes. [Laughter.] But in this case he had a purpose—he had two purposes. He wanted to say, first, for whom he would be if he could; and next, for whom he would be if he were obliged to. Of course his first choice would be MCCLELLAN. A man who indorses ANDREW JOHNSON'S principles sincerely and heartily would, of course, be for MCCLELLAN first! [Laughter.] But, on the whole, he thought MCCLELLAN would not do. Then he thought of Gen. GRANT as a man of some reputation—as a man who had achieved some military successes; "But," said JOHN, "I have no idea that he will want to be President, and I have no idea of supporting him if he should." That last assurance was quite unnecessary. [Laughter.] Then he thought of Gen. SHERMAN as another gentleman not entirely unknown as a military man, but SHERMAN, he said, had made an arrangement with the rebel Gen. JOHNSTON which the country did not approve, and therefore Gen. SHERMAN would not do either. At last he succeeded in finding a General to whom he could give his hearty support, and that was Gen. SLOCUM! But Mr. VAN BUREN forgot that Gen. SLOCUM was one of the corps commanders whom Gen. SHERMAN called into his councils to consider that arrangement with JOHNSTON, and that Gen. SLOCUM advised the surrender which Gen. SHERMAN afterward accepted, so of course he wouldn't answer. Mr. VAN BUREN also thought that that noble old tar, Admiral FARRAGUT, would do. Well, he would, but not for their purposes; for if there is a thorough-going Union man on the soil of this country to-day, if there is a man who hates a copperhead intensely, under whatever disguise, it is Admiral FARRAGUT. [Applause.] But neither the army nor the NAVY, on the whole, would do for Mr. VAN BUREN; he must have a civilian; and, therefore, he proceeds with special dignity to declare to an astonished world that he nominates ANDY JOHNSON, and then calls upon the great men of the country to come up and say what they think about it. He calls upon Mr. SEWARD to express his opinion; he does not want Mr. SEWARD to say that if the Republican Convention nominate President JOHNSON he will support him, but he wants him to say whether he will go for him out and out. Well, I would like to know what JOHN himself would do under similar circumstances. Suppose, for instance, that the Democratic Convention should not nominate Mr. JOHNSON, as they most certainly will not, does he intend to support him then? We are not entirely left in the dark upon this point. He gives a little inkling of what we may expect in such a case. He says: "I shall certainly support Mr. JOHNSON unless the circumstances of the country greatly change." You know there is a class of persons, who, under certain conditions, cannot tell whether it is their heads or the room that is turning round, and it is quite safe to say that before the election comes round, Mr. VAN BUREN will mistake the change in his own feelings for that great change in the "circumstances of the country," which will warrant him in supporting somebody else. When the time for the election of a President arrives he will no more think of supporting ANDREW JOHNSON than ANDREW JOHNSON will think of supporting him, now or at any other time, for that or any other office. [Laughter.] The Presidential question will settle itself, and I think no one need fear that ANDREW JOHNSON will suffer any injustice at the hands of the great party which nominated and elected him to the position which he now holds, and which can neither forget nor fail to reward the patriotism, ability and success which have thus far distinguished his labors.

THE WORK BEFORE THE UNION PARTY.

No man, in this day, is likely to forget that the Union party carried the country through this war unaided, without the help of the Democratic organization; and that same Union party intends to perfect the work which it has carried so far. And when I say the Union party I do not mean to restrict that great work, or participation in it, to Republicans or any other party class. I merely mean to say that those who have acted with the Union organizations of the country are the men who have done the work so far, and are the men who will complete it. Many a patriotic Democrat came forward and renounced his connection with the party that had no patriotism in the day when it was the duty of every man to be patriotic. JOHN VAN BUREN tried to do so, but he could get no further than words. He referred, the other evening, to a remark which he had made some time ago, that the Democratic carriage was so shaky and so badly driven that he thought he would get out and walk a little; but now he thinks the vehicle is in such good condition, so squarely on the track, and so well driven, that he will get in again. He reminds me of the man, somewhat inebriated, who scrambled up the outside of the stage, took a seat beside the driver and asked him to let him drive. The driver refused, preferring to drive his horses himself, and the stage started. The man hung on for a while, but the road was rough, and presently he pitched off into the mud. The stage stopped and picked him up. "There now," said he to the driver, "I told you if you didn't let me drive, you'd upset." "Upset!" said the driver; "what do you mean? We haven't upset." "Yes," said he, "I told you you would upset if you didn't let me drive." The driver assured him that there had been no upset, but he would not be convinced, until the passengers, to his great surprise, confirmed the driver's statement. "Well, now," said he, "that beats all. I declare if I hadn't thought this stage upset I wouldn't have got on." [Laughter.]

Fellow-citizens, the prospects of a speedy return of peace, prosperity and Union seem to me such as should encourage those who have borne the brunt of this great war. The armies of the South, as you all know, were utterly scattered and broken up. There was not a vestige of them left. The Southern States were coerced into obedience to the Constitution of the United States; and, so far as I can judge, from a pretty careful perusal and study of all the demonstrations of public sentiment at the South, they feel that they have been beaten in a fair contest; that they have been thoroughly beaten, and they don't want any more fighting from this day forward forever more. Those who were foremost in the secession movement, believing it to be conducive to their interests, are now among the first to say: We appealed from the ballot-box to the battle-field. We did our best. We put into it every man and every dollar we could raise. We have been beaten, and now we are Union men from this time forward. I believe that to be the general tone of the people of the Southern States. Of course you will find exceptions. You will find persons who are only the more exasperated. You will find men there who swear that they never will have anything to do with the Government again, that they will rather go into exile. Well, the blockade is removed, and they can go as soon as they please. Those who are in that mood and who persist in it will find nothing to hinder their departure. But the great mass of the people of the South are not only inclined by feeling, but they are compelled by their interests, to accept the new order of things. They have to go to planting cotton, planting sugar, planting rice; they have to set about developing their manufacturing resources, they have to busy themselves in every way, to see if they cannot get back something of what they have lost by this wicked rebellion. For, never was there a people on the face of the earth, since CROMWELL ravaged Ireland, who have suffered so much from a war provoked by themselves, as the people of the South. There is nothing like it in history, and I trust there never will be anything like it hereafter.

As to their political movements, it seems to me that they are very encouraging to those who consider the difficulties under which they labor. Almost every one of the Southern States has prohibited slavery forever. We here can hardly realize how difficult that is for the people of a Slave State. We do not understand how closely slavery has become entwined in those communities with every social and political relation. They would have ratified the Constitutional Amendment, but by the terms of the resolution passed by Congress, it is necessary that the Legislatures of the States should perform that act, and I am told from excellent authority that from every one of those States come the most satisfactory assurances that as soon as their Legislatures meet, the Constitutional Amendment will be ratified. How much better, and how much more satisfactory that it should be thus ratified by the votes of the South as well as of the North, than that it should be a sectional measure, imposed by one section upon another. So, also, I believe that measures have been taken in those States to recognize the full equality of all their citizens before the law. If those States go on in this way, as I am confident they will, dealing justly by all their people, raising them up, and qualifying them for the higher duties of citizenship, I am sure we shall all have reason to rejoice not only that the war is over, but also that its results are so well received by those upon whom it fell so heavily. And all that we, who stand by the administration, who desire to see the Union restored, and to see, among the people of all sections of the country, mutual respect, mutual regard and mutual interest in each other's welfare, have to do, is to go steadily forward—kindly and generously, but steadily and firmly—insisting always upon what is right, and never insisting upon anything that is wrong. [Loud applause.]

THE COAL REGIONS.

Mines at Jeddo, Ebervale, Harleigh, Milnesville, &c.—

masses having no cohesion, it happens that after every rain and flood thousands of loads are swept away, to be deposited in the lower bottoms, rendering the streams disgustingly black, as they crawl through these layers.

The several basins in this second coal-field are placed *en echelon*, as military men would say. That is, while lying parallel with each other, extending within a few degrees of due east and west, the several basins begin and end further to the west as one travels southward. The one which I visited yesterday (Beaver Meadow,) lies south and west of the Hazleton bed, the two being separated by a low ridge of nearly 100 feet in height and two miles across.

The veins there found are those common to that entire coal-field, though not met with everywhere. They consist, first, of the big or mammoth vein, 35 feet thick, which will ordinarily give from 18 to 20 feet of pure coal. This vein crops out on the surface along both sides of the valley, or rather of two parallel valleys in the Beaver Meadow region. While the surface there seldom descends at an angle exceeding 10 or 15 degrees, the vein is found in places to dip downward at the rate of 85; then to become nearly level, and finally to ascend the other slope at from 15 to 30. Nowhere else have I found it as irregular in this respect as in this basin. In places its bottom is reached at 125 feet; elsewhere at the perpendicular depth of 240 feet.

Underneath this vein, and lying nearly parallel with it, as far as known, are two others—one termed the Wheaton, and the other the Buck Mountain, their respective distances apart being 35 and 40 feet. Both are worked in places; though the most attention is, of course, given to the one lying uppermost, which is also the thickest. The thickness of the two last mentioned is from six to eight feet each. As already stated, the ash yielded by the Birch Mountain vein differs from that of the others, being nearly salmon-colored.

Beginning at the western extremity of this basin, we find, first, the works of the Honey Brook Coal Company, at the villages of Springville, Honey Brook and Audenreid—the last one of the prettiest I have seen in the coal regions. It is positively refreshing to find streets regularly laid out, houses painted, and the grounds ornamented with shrubbery, as is a large portion of Audenreid. The men speak gratefully of a Mr. MYERS, the late superintendent, who took a lively interest in their welfare before his departure and death, which happened a few weeks since. The three villages contain 300 houses, a majority of them fit for human beings.

The company are a Philadelphia interest, with Mr. A. W. FELLOWS as superintendent. They own 1,200 acres of land, largely underlaid with coal. This property is situated in the three counties of Luzerne, Carbon and Schuylkill, which there come together. Mining is carried on from two slopes and one shaft, on both dips of the vein. The whole property was estimated to contain from thirty to fifty million tons of coal one year ago.

The entire number of employes is usually 450, one-third being boys. The capacity of the works is fully 1,500 tons per day, and the actual shipments fully 1,000 on the average. It is transported by the Beaver Meadow Railroad, twenty-four miles long, now consolidated with the Lehigh Valley line.

Coming eastward and down the valley, we next find the works of the New-York and Lehigh Coal Company, Mr. J. R. NEVENS, superintendent. This is a New-York interest, owning a tract of nearly 300 acres, mostly underlaid with coal, and employing 175 men and boys. They are also operating on both slopes, raising nearly 400 tons per day, while the capacity of the works exceeds 600. This mine has been fifteen years in operation, but never so actively producing as at present. The village belonging to the company is called Yorktown, but does not rank equal with Audenreid.

The German Pennsylvania Coal Company own 1,100 acres of land but partly explored, of which 150 acres are known to contain coal. All the three veins are met with on this property. Mining operations are carried on from the opposite slopes of two basins. They have three slopes active and a fourth in progress. Number of employes from 270 to 600, according to conveniences for shipping, &c. Mr. R. DEGENHARDT is superintendent of the works. The village is a rather scattered affair as yet, known by the name of Tresckow. The capacity of the works is now 4,000 tons per week, and the quantity mined about 3,000. It deserves to be mentioned that the company do not own the store, but simply lease it to another person, so that none of the workmen are under any obligation to trade, except where they please—a very commendable feature in the concern. As is implied by the title, most of the stockholders are natives of Germany; but the employes represent all nationalities, the Welsh and English being in a majority.

Next in order are the works of the Spring Mountain Coal Company, situated above and below the village of Jeansville. That place has a population of 1,200 to 1,500; but, considering its size, it is still "a gem in the rough." The interest is a New-York one, the superintendent being Mr. FREDERICK MERCUR. The property owned comprises about 800 acres, including the village site, the greater part containing coal. The company mines from four slopes on two parallel bases; another breaker is in process of construction. The quantity taken out last month was 13,346 tons. Number of employes, 425. On the premises are a small foundry, machine-shop, and boiler-shop, for doing their own work. Along a rising ground close by the village the big vein is found cropping out for a space of 150 yards (as far as laid bare.) For some distance southward the stratification is almost horizontal; but in going into the hill it begins to dip at the usual angle of 30 or 35 degrees. A slope was worked there at one time to a great depth, but is now filled with water. There is, however, abundance of coal still to be taken out from it.

The works at Coleraine are nearly two miles further east than Jeansville, and belong to Messrs. CARTER & SON—Messrs. JOHN MARTYN and JOHN WEAR being superintendents. At this point a spur of underlying rock (conglomerate) comes in from the south, causing the vein to snap off in its ordinary course, and the slope to run down from east and west, instead of north and south. The dip of the north slope averages eighteen degrees, and the depth is 1,000 feet, the bottom being reached by a perpendicular shaft of 230 feet. The cost of this work was $40,000. The two mines are now shipping 1,400 tons per week, but this could readily be increased to 2,400. The number of employes averages about 350. Coleraine is the meanest looking village in all that coal region.

Beaver Meadow, two miles further down, is a "deserted village" to all appearance. Built, in the first place, on a rather pleasant site, and with some pretensions to more than mediocrity, it is fast falling into decay. Probably one-half of the houses, including a large hotel, are untenanted; and the sight of a human being in the street occasions curiosity. There is a small foundry in the village, but unable to resuscitate its prosperity. Around the place I observed only one patch of garden under cultivation, and that was scarcely as large as the floor of the parlor in which I am now writing. The accommodations for passengers in the depot (save the mark!) are such sacks of grain, boxes, valises, &c., as the victim can secure.

Beaver Meadow had a past, however, and may have a future equal to an average village. The company owning the railroad have a tract of coal lands adjoining the place. At one time they carried on mining operations pretty extensively, or rather they leased out their property to contractors, whose machinery, it is said, was insufficient to cope with the water, which arose when the mine had reached a considerable depth. The works were consequently abandoned.

To the southward of this basin lies that of Mahonoy, with a branch railway also penetrating it; but as I deemed it advisable first to visit Mauch Chunk, I concluded to defer going to the other for a day or two. Taking the cars at Beaver Meadow, I soon found myself descending from the gently undulating tablelands to the more rugged and broken country lying near the Lehigh. Onward and downward we came for a dozen miles, the valley a mere ravine, with a brawling stream tumbling over its rocks, and a branch railroad joining ours at every mile on the average. One of these branches strikes off to Mahonoy, another to Hazleton, a third to Buck Mountain, to say nothing of innumerable smaller twigs. At Penn Haven we at last emerged on the Lehigh Valley Road, with mountains piercing the clouds (when clouds existed) on both sides.

On down the Lehigh Valley to this place, seven miles, along the most crooked railroad perhaps on the planet—so crooked that it appears as if the locomotive might plunge into the rear passenger-car behind her, the next minute. We double (or triple) capes and promontories; we whirl around bends so sharp that even the river must tire following them.

The company are now building a railroad in the slender space left between the river, the present railroad and the mountain. When completed this will create a rival line to the Lehigh Valley road, all the way from Easton to the coal-fields.

After a day's hard work, wearied from headache and footache, I was glad to find repose in the Mansion House at this place. W. W.

Scenery in and Around Mauch Chunk—Its Industry—An Exciting Ride up Mount Pisgah and over "The Switch-back"—The Burning Mountain.—A Fossil Tree—The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company and its Mines, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MAUCH CHUNK, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1865.

From the gently rolling table-lands around Eckley, Hazleton and Audenreid to the precipitous heights which overhang the Lehigh, the transfer is keenly exciting. No less is it to pass from the tumble-down villages of the upper country to the neat, orderly and prosperous borough of Mauch Chunk, as it coils itself round the bases of the mountains. I expected to find it at least *swarthy* in the complexion; on the contrary, its features are as much like those of the great Caucasian family of towns as if its prosperity were not derived from the black, carbonaceous deposits lying beneath. Its Mansion House, as kept by Mr. E. T. BOOTH, would be ranked anywhere as a first-class hotel. Its streets are clean and well graded, with abundance of shade trees growing along the sidewalks. Its churches are neat, but not ostentatious, the Episcopal edifice being situated on a highly picturesque site. The space between the mountain and the river on the west side being quite narrow, terraces have been built and dwellings erected far up the face of the overhanging heights. On the opposite side, which is connected with this by two good bridges, a bend in the mountain has conceded a number of acres, which are regularly laid off in streets. The whole population is rising five thousand. Mauch Chunk is the chief town of Carbon County. It supports three weekly newspapers, of which the *Union Flag* is the exponent of Republican principles, while the *Democrat* and the *Gazette* represent the opposition. The borough gives a Republican majority, but the county is largely Democratic.

In point of natural scenery, if we had no Harper's Ferry in the Atlantic States, this village would claim the precedency, and with very good right. As it is, Mauch Chunk must be content with a second place, simply because the mountains are less high than Maryland and Loudon Heights, and the Lehigh is inferior to the Potomac. But the precipices overhanging it are equally abrupt; the river rushes along, when excited, with equal rapidity and almost equal strength. Hereabouts it is nearly as tortuous in its course as is the James in describing its loops below Richmond, at every bend displaying new attractions to those who admire the sublime in nature.

Though not a manufacturing town proper, there are a few prosperous establishments here in that line—a flouring mill, a tannery, a wire-rope factory, two founderies, a machine shop and boiler shop. At one of the founderies great numbers of the fifteen-inch shells used by the government during the war were cast. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have also their repair shops here, employing quite a decent corps of workmen in all departments.

But it is the gravity railroad of that company in connection with the natural scenery of the place, which has given it its principal celebrity. The most easterly point of any coal-field in the Union sends a slender shoot up to within a few miles of this place; but between the two occurs the summit of a high mountain, which, in passing westward, divides and forms the valley known as Panther Creek, its waters draining into the Schuylkill. From the hither point of convergence of the two ranges inclosing that basin, the chain proceeds northwestward until it reaches the Lehigh, terminating in a bold, sharp, abrupt eminence, known as Mount Pisgah, 850 feet above the river.

Before the coal basin, then, could be reached, it became necessary either to bore through that "bad eminence," or construct a railroad over it. The Lehigh Company undertook the latter, having built the first gravity railway ever constructed in the United States, if not in the world.

The original enterprise was to build a single track railroad from a point 200 feet above the river, whence the coal should descend from Jefferson Summit, nine miles, the latter fully 800 feet above the starting-point, climbing the opposite side of the mountain by corresponding grades. The empty cars were to be hauled up by mules, and the loaded ones pass down by gravity. This arrangement answered well enough while there was little demand for coal, when 1,000 tons would glut the market for a month; but in a short time the capacity of the road was reached, and the demand for more coal was such that new and bolder inventions must be resorted to.

Mr. JOSIAH WHITE, the former President of this company, conceived the great design of building an inclined plane up the face of Mount Pisgah to its first summit, whence the empty cars should descend by gravity to the base of a second inclined plane and there be drawn up to the summit. Skill, enterprize and money brought about its final accomplishment, and it now remains one of the grandest achievements of engineering skill to be found in the universe.

In making a reconnoissance of this work I am indebted to Mr. R. L. COOKE, one of the civil engineers in the company's service, who not only cheerfully imparted information, but accompanied me in a special car to the mines, and pointed out the various objects of interest on the way. With his hand on the brake he controlled the action of the vehicle, which acquired a speed of from one to thirty miles per hour, according to the rider's will.

Reaching the base of the plane, we find our carriage, followed by a train of freight cars, preparing to mount the steep ascent. On the top is a steam engine of about 200 horse-power to haul us up. The pulling is done, not by chain or wire-rope, but by two broad bands of iron, which slide over pulleys. It one should give way there is another left, and amply sufficient to sustain its weight. Now for some figures. The total length of this plane is 2,340 feet, affording a perpendicular ascent of 665 feet, or a rise of two feet in seven. A better idea will be got by those who have sailed up the Hudson, when I add that the top of Mount Pisgah is nearly 100 feet higher from the starting point than is the loftiest height of the Pallisades above that river. Imagine a train of cars, then, passing that distance along a slope steeper than an ordinary roof, and the reader will begin to form some conception of the enjoyment of such a ride.

From the summit the prospect is exceedingly sublime. Away toward the East the view is bounded by the Blue Ridge, through which the Lehigh Water Gap appears to have been chiseled as smoothly as if done by art. Mauch Chunk sits nestling in her beauty below our feet. Canal-boats are seen passing lazily up and down; long trains of cars, loaded or empty, are following locomotives, which puff and shriek as if they were incapable of pulling another pound. But we have no time to wait. Taking a hasty glimpse at our surroundings, we find the car beginning to move forward. Its velocity increases until it courses along the mountain side at a thundering speed, here overhanging deep chasms, there overhung by impending cliffs. In places we pierce long tunnels of forest. But the track is good and tolerably straight, having no sharp curves. Making due allowances for stoppages, in half an hour we reach the foot of the second plane, having, meanwhile, passed the mouth of a tunnel which goes quite through the mountain.

This plane overcomes a perpendicular height of 465 feet in about 2,000 feet of ascent. The summit is a full thousand above the Lehigh. Here it should be stated that, though the engine is at the top, we are rather *pushed* up than *pulled*, the attachment being made to a car at the rear of our train. The object of this is to prevent accidents from any of the connections parting while the cars are on the ascent. The arrangements for this purpose are beautiful, though somewhat complex to the uninitiated.

Other objects claim our attention. In the first place, perched on the very top is the village of Summit Level, with its hotels, churches, schools, &c. Many of the 200 houses were put up by the company; but lately they have sold lots and encouraged individuals to build for themselves. There are a goodly number of quite passable houses in the place. Of switches and sidings there seems to be no end, this being a focal point for trains passing in either direction. But an object of the greatest wonder close by is the *burning mine*—a veritable Etna, which has been smouldering and smoking for nine years, without any one being able to extinguish the fires underneath. The mystery of it is this: In a depression between the parallel ridges of the mountain is a "saddle," or section from the great coal vein lying in the valley beyond. This subvein was worked by the Lehigh Company several years ago and abandoned, when a portion of the loose coal caught fire, which in time was communicated to the mine itself. Currents of water were thrown in, and vast quantities of loose earth heaped over the place; but the fire is still burning at the depth of several hundred feet. Through this deep stratum smoke is constantly ascending to the surface, and even the ground is in places calcined. No plans to extinguish the devouring element have yet been successful, though it is believed that its further progress has at last been stayed.

While stopping to get a view of this phenomenon, Mr. COOKE invited me to visit "the fall" and see *a fossil tree*, which had recently been discovered. Passing down the southwestern slope for a quarter of a mile, we came to an enormous chasm, made by taking away the coal, which there cropped out for 300 or 400 yards. The thickness of the vein is 50 feet, nearly all pure coal, and it descends at an angle of 80 degrees, passing under the valley and coming up to the surface on the opposite slope, at the distance of nearly two-thirds of a mile. With some difficulty we work our way to the "lower deep" of this lowest, where the hanging rock is at least eighty feet high, supported by huge, irregular pillars of coal, seemingly oppressed by the vast weight of the superincumbent mass. Sure enough, on the face of that smooth hanging wall, appears the outline of a tree, forty feet in height by over thirty inches in diameter. It has made in the rock a sufficient indentation to expose clearly to view the stem, the principal branches, and even the thick, irregular masses of foliage which formed its headgear in the olden time. I have seen scores of specimens of petrified bark or sections of trees, but a specimen of one standing entire, was something sufficiently new and attractive to rivet me to the spot. Naturalists tell us that no species now exist similar to those found in the coal mines, which appear to have been such as grew in a climate more than tropical, and on moist soil, on which the layers of muck and bog, subsequently formed into coal-beds, were first deposited.

But we descend the opposite slope, whirling along a down grade of 250 feet to the mile, until we approach the head of the valley; our route then turns round and round and round until we make a complete circuit of the centre of the valley, finally stopping at the foot of a plane, up which we are whirled by the usual process to a level, succeeded by another plane, by which we regain the village of Summit Level; thence to Mauch Chunk nine miles, sliding down the sides of the mountain with the swiftness of an arrow, save when we are obliged to reduce our speed by seeing a loaded train ahead. The entire length of our journey is twenty-five miles.

That whole valley, with the exception of a small block, extending down to the Little Schuylkill, belongs to the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, one of the most successful enterprises of the day. The company own about 35,000 acres of land in all; and the coal field may be roughly estimated at five miles in length by two-thirds of a mile in width on the average. From the seven slopes, two tunnels and one shaft now worked, about 2,400 tons of coal are taken every day, and transported to Mauch Chunk by the method described. This quantity is taken in about sixty trains, (or sets,) of ten cars each, one man serving as engineer, conductor, brakeman, &c., and making four round trips daily.

The total number of employes in the mining department varies from 900 to 1,000, about one-third being boys. Besides these are 275 men engaged in transporting the coal on the railroad. This does not take into account employes on the canal from Easton to this place, or on the railroad which they are now building from Easton to Whitehaven, or those on the railroad from Whitehaven to Wilkesbarre, which belongs to the same interest.

Already have I spoken of the black refuse heaps which form so noticeable a feature in the landscape. Nowhere else are these so piled up "mountains high," as they are in Panther Creek Valley. The various dumping grounds, I doubt not, comprise 100 acres, which are nearly as many feet deep, and still the immense masses keep growing bigger. Messrs. JEFFRIES & Co. have undertaken to rescreen the whole heaps, taking out the largest sizes and sending them to market. Last year fully 12,000 tons of this kind were shipped, and from the Lehigh Company's mines alone, 517,180 tons of all kinds.

The company do not directly engage in this work, opening the shafts or slopes, building the railroads, breakers, &c., but they let out the work to contractors, who are paid a given rate per ton for the coal raised. These engage the laborers, keep stores, pay the men, &c., thus releasing the officers from all trouble and responsibility. The arrangement is believed to be equally beneficial and satisfactory.

I would like to add as many more facts and observations to the above, but spa[ce] The person who loves Nature in her sternest moods, who admires great undertakings and splendid achievements, should not fail to visit "the switch back" at Mauch Chunk. There are three passenger trains run daily, the charge being only fifty-five cents for the round trip. A day spent there will afford full insight into every operation in coal mining. W. W.

THE NORTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.

The Debate on the Repeal of the Secession Ordinance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RALEIGH, N. C., Friday, Oct. 6, 1865.

The convention met this morning pursuant to adjournment, and commenced business by receiving a report from the Business Committeee recommending the appointment of committees for the following purposes: To report which, if any, amendment to the constitution is necessary; to incorporate the General Assembly; to increase the indebtedness of the State; also to report what part, if any, of the action of this convention shall be submitted to the vote of the people of the State, and for the consideration of the report of the Public Treasurer. The rules were suspended and the report adopted.

A resolution was introduced, which, after a preamble setting forth the reasons therefor, declared unqualifiedly that the people of North Carolina accept the result of the war as finally disposing of the question of secession, and that a State has no right to attempt to secede from the Union. Lies over.

Several ordinances, fixing the basis of representation in the State on the number of white voters, were presented, and arranging the details of election by apportioning the State in Senatorial and Common's Districts. Lies over.

Another ordinance was presented authorizing the appointment of five discreet persons to apply to the President of the United States to make his amnesty general as regards the State and its action in the late war, except to those whom he shall designate by name. Referred to Committee on General Amnesty.

An ordinance forbidding the resumption of the State War Department was also presented. Lies over.

Unfinished business being taken up, the debate commenced yesterday on the substitute offered for the ordinance reported by the Committee on the Ordinance of Secession, declaring that the latter is and has always been null and void.

Mr. MCIVOR, of Mecklenberg, argued that the convention was mainly called to amend the constitution and prepare the State to go back into the Union, and thought the action of the body should be purely legislative, and the original ordinance being judiciary—judging of the power and effect of the ordinance of '61—the convention had no right to pass it. We passed that ordinance, sustained it, legislated under it, fought under it, and now we are called on to stultify ourselves.

Mr. MCLANE, of Robison, was surprised to see something like party lines drawn in the convention. He had never believed in the doctrine of secession, but had always believed in the right of revolution. All that is necessary for the convention to do is to throw overboard the doctrine of secession, and he did not think that the State would be refused admittance on account of the phraseology of its ordinance. He admitted that there was no constitutional right in the Confederate Government, but stated that it was founded on revolutionary right. We have recognized it and lived under it, and our seventeen-year old boys who have been forced into the camps, and the men whose bones lie bleaching on the sands of Virginia, shall we say to, and of them, that you offered your blood for nothing? He would vote for the original report of the committee, but wanted to explain that he recognized the late government as a government, although it was not based on constitutional right.

LEWIS THOMPSON, of Bertie, the President *pro tem.* of the convention at its organization, favored the committee's ordinance, and thought that the introduction of the substitute was the cause of dissension in the house, and that if any one was to blame for the drawing of party lines it was the party who supported the substitute. This substitute is offered as a compromise. What does compromise mean? It is used when two parties come together entertaining radical opinions and can never join in any conclusive result. He argued from this proposition that the supporters of the substitute, who called it a compromise, entertained opinions which were radically different from those entertained by the friends of the committee's report. At the time of the passage of the ordinance of secession the majority of the people of the State denounced it as an assumption of power, but accepted the war as a revolutionary right. In reply to the charge that the committee's ordinance was discourteous, he thought that the committee of '61 had but little regard to the feelings of its opponents. Mr. THOMPSON continued his speech, taking the Websterian ground that the government of the United States is not a compact between States, but an ordinance made by the people of the United States, and binding on each man individually. He referred to the constitution as one of the clearest and purest papers in existence, establishing the best government the world ever saw. In illustration of his argument that the power of the country lays in the General Government, he stated that the first strain on the constitution came from Massachusetts in the famous embargo days. That case was taken to the Supreme Court, and a decision was rendered that the embargo was constitutional, and the State submitted. His argument throughout was in support of the idea that secession is nothing but treason, as no State has a right to secede, and in maintenance of a strong central government. He announced that the State of North Carolina was not going back to the Union—she had never been away from it. We are merely escaping from the clutches of unlawful military authority, and are going to demand our rights as American citizens, citizens of the United States. We owe our allegiance to the United States, and the government is bound to protect us in it. He begged the convention to keep these facts in mind while it is engaged, not in reorganizing the State, but in preparing to assume our rights.

Mr. EATON, of Warren, held that the substitute was more than a repeal, on account of the title, which the substitute does not change, and which reads: "An ordinance to declare null and void the ordinance of May 20, 1861." He thought that the matter had been misrepresented. He decidedly favored the amendment, because it would secure a more unanimous vote, and unanimity is the great desideratum. He referred to the vote on the resolution to procure a national flag, which was unanimous, as indicative of the loyal feeling of the convention. He repeated the argument, that the language of the original was discourteous, and thought that the substitute was "stronger in favor of the United States" than that passed by any other State of the South which has yet acted, and that they have raised no objection yet at Washington or elsewhere. He hoped that the men who fought so gallantly against each other, whether from the Hudson or the Potomac, would beat the sword into the plowshare, and emulate in civil strife that of the battle-field.

Judge WARREN, of Bertie, a member of the Ordinance Committee, and also a member of the convention of 1861, thought that there was nothing improper or discourteous in the committee's report, and that there is a radical difference in the two propositions before the House. As for discourtesy, there were three members of the committee who were members of the committee of 1861. He did not suppose in signing the ordinance of 1861 he assented to the abominable heresy of secession. We were engaged in war, and it made but little difference what was the form of the act which precipitated it. We acted as revolutionists merely. Instead of discourtesy to the members of the committee of 1861, he looked on the committee's report as an act of justice to them. This is the first opportunity that has been afforded to a very large minority of that committee to put on record their opinions relative to our obligations to the government. The great light of the State referred to by many members as now subdued by physical infliction (Judge BADGER) proposed to make a declaration of independence in the convention of 1861, and other members of State and national reputations proposed measures, but they were all swept away like a feather when they came in contact with the hot-headed majority of that convention. These are the men whom we are to treat with such distinguished courtesy. This dignified body, this grave and deliberate body, resolved itself into a mob at the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells. The speaker could not see what language was discourteous. There is not one word that is not proper English, not one that does not belong to its connection, not a single phrase that is singled out for censure, yet it is discourteous, and the substitute is introduced on that ground. The opposition to the ordinance of the committee was based on different grounds from that ostensibly put forth by its antagonists. It was actuated by principles which they did not care to avow. The speaker read the ordinance of secession repealing the ordinance of 1789, and thought it proper to refer in the action of this convention to the ordinance of 1789.

Mr. WARREN replied in detail to some of the points made by speakers yesterday, who favored the substitute, claiming that the convention has judicial authority, if it chooses to exercise it. But we do not exercise it, unless we are engaged in an act which on its very face shows that we are engaged as a judicial body. In one sense, the legal effect of the two ordinances is the same; but in another sense, the speaker thought that the substitute would be an indirect recognition of the principles of secession.

BEDFORD BROWN, of Caswell, also a member of the committee which reported the ordinance, and a member of the convention of 1861, denied that he had any sympathy for the heresy of secession, but favored the substitute. He could not, with a due respect to the people of this great commonwealth, vote for the original. The substitute goes far enough to accomplish everything, but the original goes too far. The broad sweeping proposition that the ordinance of '61 always has been null and void, never been active, would result in the arraignment of the delegates who passed the ordinance, and of other government agents. In referring to the feelings of people at the time of the election for the convention of 1861, he stated that two-thirds of the people were not in favor of secession, but circumstances placed her in a condition of political duress. It was in this state of things that she came to act with her sister States of the South. The speaker quoted SHAKESPEARE—"my poverty, not my will, consents"—as apropos, substituting the word condition for property. He had tried to prevent Virginia from seceding, and promised that North Carolina would stand by her. These two great Border States, standing out boldly for the right, would have compelled the Cotton States to remain in the Union. But Virginia went out, and then came the avalanche. After referring at length to the history of the commencement of the war, he again contended that the substitute accomplishes everything necessary while the original does more. The people of the State, represented by members of the convention, would, if the original were adopted, pass an act reflecting on themselves. In speaking of secession and disloyalty, the speaker said that many pure patriots who loved their country believed in secession. NATHANIEL MACON, of North Carolina, and THOS. JEFFERSON entertained this doctrine. But secession cannot be peaceable, but is followed by war. If the distinguished South Carolinian, who is the acknowledged leader of this movement, had been President of the United States, war would have followed an attempt to enforce it. He stated that at the time of the Hartford Convention, when he said New-England threatened to secede, Mr. MADISON sent an officer of the army who had rendered great services in the War of 1812, to watch, and act as the emergency of the action of the convention might require. Referring to a recent visit to Washington, he stated authoritatively that President JOHNSON, while violently opposed to secession, was also opposed to strong centralization. The speaker looked at the result of the war as a vindication of the doctrine of repunlicanism, and the capability of man to govern himself. Let us then come to this work before us with one he art and one hand.

Mr. MOORE, of Wake, rehearsed the history of the adoption of the constitution of the United States, and proposed a slight amendment to the original ordinance. He admitted the charge that he drafted the original ordinance, and thought it merely an announcement of political faith, and did not think that it was discourteous. It announces that the ordinance of '61 is and ever has been null and void, which is my political opinion, and as such if the convention indorse it, it has a right to go to the world. He asked what was the effect of the ordinance of 1861? Did it take us out of the Union, and make us an independent nation?

Judge HOWARD replied that during the exercise of military power and Legislative power, the State undoubtedly exercised sovereign rights.

Mr. MOORE thought the reply was not sufficient. By the action of the convention we became citizens of the Confederate States, but where are we now? Why we are citizens of the United States. So it is argued. If this is true why does the national flag float over the capitol. No, Sir! We are citizens of the United States and never have been anything else. When we took an oath here the other day, we swore to support the constitution of the United States. I maintain that it was becoming in us to do so, because we are really citizens of the United States. Suppose that the property of some of the citizens of North Carolina had been destroyed by foreign nations, what would Congress say? Why, look at your ordinance. You have been out of the Union, an independent nation during the past four years, I cannot help you. If there be any force and effect in the ordinance of 1861, when did it cease? Was it when Gen. SHERMAN took this place and JOHNSTON surrendered? If so, we are a conquered province.

Mr. HOWARD advanced a theory that so far as the United States was concerned, its power had always extended over the whole country, while so far as the people of the State of North Carolina were concerned, another government had been established. If you overlook this you make judicial murderers of your judges and agents, by passing the ordinance which declares that the origin of their power was during its exercise null and void.

Mr. MOORE proposed to obviate all of the discrepancies, by making legal, through ordinances, all the actions of the State or its agents, not incompatible with its allegiance to the General Government, and had already introduced them. He claimed that a portion of the people of North Carolina had never accepted the secession movement. There were four regiments in the United States service, fighting for the flag. Shall this convention rob them of their citizenship? I want to throw the ægis of the United States over every citizen of North Carolina, and to declare that it has been thus for the last four years, notwithstanding all efforts that may have been made to remove it.

BEDFORD BROWN claimed that the substitute did not make any such exclusion. If it did declare that we had been out of the Union for the last four years, he would not vote for it. Is there one in ten in this State, or in this body, who did not vote for delegates to the Convention of 1861, expecting that they would pass that ordinance? Now do you want to impute the purity of your own actions? He thought that secession was wrong; and in the future, no matter what theories may be offered, it will be treated as revolution.

Mr. MOORE said that he voted for a delegate to the convention of 1861, to keep the State in the Union, and there were more than ten men around him who did the same thing.

Mr. BEDFORD BROWN, while claiming that the Government of the United States had always been the legal government over the citizens of the United States, maintained that it is for the courts to decide as to the validity of the acts of the Confederate Government, which was a government *de facto*.

Mr. MOORE held that the Confederate Government was not *de facto*, and argued at length to prove his position.

Mr. BOYDEN, the Chairman of the committee, who reported the original ordinance, disclaimed any intention to be discourteous to any one. He had supposed that the leaders of the secession movement who had brought all the trouble on the country would not object to the strong words used. He explained that in his opinion, as he had expressed it to President JOHNSON and distinguished men in Washington, he had thought that the leaders of the secession movement would be first to lead in the way back. Now he was sorry to say he found that he was mistaken. Secessionism still has a place in the hearts of some of our people.

Mr. FEREBEE, of Camden, said that he was tired of the cry of mad dog, and asked to have somebody pointed out.

Mr. BOYDEN replied by charging Mr. FEREBEE with not wanting general concessions made, while Mr. HOWARD claims that the ordinance of secession is a wall of protection about the people. "Secession is a creature of mind, and will rise up again if right," says the gentleman from Mecklenberg. I understand this battle that is waged here. I have heard men say that if England or France would attempt to aid the South, they would try it again; but the trial would fail, because the people of North Carolina will never embark in such a will-o'-the-wisp pursuit again. If I understand the gentlemen from Mecklenberg and Camden, they don't give it up yet.

MR. FEREBEE—What does the gentlemen mean by give it up?

MR. BOYDEN—That you will not admit that the ordinance of 1861 never had any effect.

The speaker then went on to explain that there was no intention on the part of the committee to be discourteous, but to announce that, as four out of five people in North Carolina think, we have never been out of the Union. Unanimity on an improper proposition would be the greatest misfortune that ever befell us. The debate which has sprung up here was not caused by the committee. The opposition are responsible for it by introducing the substitute. The people never assented to the miserable heresy of secession and the men that passed it took care that the people should never give their second sober thought. They are anxious now to pass an ordinance through this convention, which shall give their heresy life until our ordinance meets it in the face. I did not think it necessary to pass any ordinance. I thought that when the rebellion broke, the ordinance fell with it. But it is only important because we went to declare a doctrine, viz., that we have always been in the Union and have only been kept out of our rights by unlawful military power. Let our members carry this declaration to Washington and they can take their seats, and can say to the members of the Senate and House, "You have no right to impose terms upon us."

Mr. MANLY, of Craven, thought Mr. BOYDEN had done injustice to the friends of the substitute in ascribing to them motives to thwart the object of the convention. Every member has announced that he will do all he can to forward our work, and has taken the oath of allegiance. He argued the distinction between a government *de jure* and a government *de facto*, claiming that the ordinance of secession established a gover ment *de facto*, perfect in all its parts. The objection to the original is that it does not acknowledge that there has been a government here *de facto*, while the substitute does. If it was not an act of secession, rightful in its character, it was a declaration of independence maintained for four years. He held that State Rights doctrines were necessary to secure to the States their rights under the constitution, and argued that a repeal does not imply that the ordinance ever had any legal effect. He claimed that during the war our citizenship was to the United States.

Mr. BYNUM, of Lincoln, supported the original, and opposed the substitute, because it was a firebrand thrown into the convention for incendiary purposes.

Mr. CALDWELL, of Burke, one of Gov. HOLDEN's aids, advocated the claims of the original, and in a speech of some length explained the condition of affairs in 1861, stating that if the secession ordinance had been submitted to the people it would have been defeated. The Supreme Court often overrules the decision of another court. Does that stultify the other court? Mr. CALDWELL said that his only son, while fighting for a cause which his father could not justify, fell at the battle of Gettysburgh, and he was not afraid to pass the resolution or ordinance which tells the truth.

Mr. FEREBEE, the introducer of the substitute, replied to the charges brought against its friends, denying that there were any believers in the doctrine of secession in their ranks. He occupied considerable time in personal explanations, during which he stated that he honestly believed the statements of Judge BADGERS' Declaration of Independence, and had fought for them. He voted for the ordinance of secession, and could say truly that he did not repent it. He had been defeated in fair and open fight, and was ready to do everything to restore peace.

On the question of striking out all after the enacting clause of the ordinance, reported by the committee, the ayes and noes were called resulting as follows: Ayes, 19; noes, 54.

Mr. BEDFORD BROWN announced that he would vote for the original ordinance, as reported by the committee.

On the passage to its second reading of the original ordinance, as reported by the committee, declaring that the secession ordinance is and always has been null and void, the vote stood as follows: Ayes, 105; noes, 9.

Mr. MANLY, of Craven, moved that the rules be suspended and the ordinance put on its third reading. The rules were suspended, and the ordinance was passed by acclamation. E. P. B.

FROM VICKSBURGH.

Some Facts About Capt. Wirz—His Early History.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VICKSBURGH, Miss., Monday, Sept. 25, 1865.

The trial of this criminal is exciting some comment here. It remained for Vicksburgh to produce his eulogist. The State that is now petitioning and importuning for the pardon of JEFF. DAVIS contains within its borders many apologists for the horrors enacted at Andersonville.

A recent morning journal contained a lengthy letter from a returned rebel soldier who professed to know WIRZ intimately, and claimed for him the character of an "affable, courteous gentleman." This, of course, brought withering rebukes from a dozen sources, where affability and courtesy of the Andersonville school, were unappreciated. Even the editor of the paper saw the necessity for apologizing to his readers for the insult conveyed by permitting "Justitia," WIRZ' unknown friend—to vent his spleen in public print.

The public are comparatively unaware of the record of the prisoner during the early stage of the rebellion, and are unfamiliar with the gradual steps by which he became the most revolting character produced by the war.

He was on duty as clerk of the prisons in Richmond as early as July, 1861, about which time he was detailed for clerical labor, under the celebrated Capt. TODD, who became famous, or rather *infamous* for brutality to defenceless Union soldiers and citizens under his charge. This man, TODD, was the first to inaugurate the practice of shooting or murdering prisoners for approaching windows, or "dead lines," which novel practice was so widely incorporated in the discipline of rebel prisons, as to become a distinctive feature of the "civilized warfare" which JEFFERSON DAVIS professed to wage.

Capt. TODD, himself a tyrant, at this remote period, had discovered in Sergt. WIRZ those elements of brutality, servility and bestiality, which have since made him the despised of mankind.

The writer of this article was an inmate of the prison at that time, (prior to the establishment of "Libby") and remembers that the clerk never entered the building unaccompanied by a guard of Confederate soldiers—well armed—with guns loaded and capped. He was a petty tyrant, ironing whom he pleased upon the slightest pretence, where his authority to do so was unquestioned; but groveling and craven when threatened that complaint would be made against him to Capt. GIBBS—TODD's successor—a kind-hearted man. In order to retain his detail, and to avoid being ordered to duty with his regiment, WIRZ never hesitated at any act of meanness; and, though only a non-commissioned officer, was, even then, conspicuous for restricting the privileges of prisoners of war.

WIRZ remained in Richmond as clerk and keeper of the prison rolls, attracting but little attention from any one outside of the jail boundaries, until November, 1861, when he was sent to a newly-established prison, (located, I think, in Tuscaloosa, Ala.,) in charge of two hundred and fifty Union soldiers en route from Richmond.

The appearance of the Sergeant, at that time, while his victims were drawn up in line on the main street fronting the jail, preparatory to shipment, was so remarkable as to make a most forcible impression upon all those who saw him. His gaunt form, never erect, but in a semi-crouching attitude, was clad in garments resembling in hues the variegated skin of the tiger. His mongrel rebel uniform, consisisting of gray jacket and tight pants was striped with red and black. He was armed to the teeth, and moved up and down the long line of prisoners, counting and recounting them, with an excited manner, cursing and moving about in a wild, ferocious action, only comparable with the excitement of the tiger sporting with its helpless prey. For the first time in his life the embryo monster had a "command;" he was intoxicated with joy at the near prospect of there being no one to restrain his passion for cruelty. His countenance on this occasion wore a diabolical and fiendish expression impossible to describe in words.

A gentleman, well known to the writer, was recently in Washington with the intention of submitting his evidence against the prisoner, having personal cause to remember his cruelty; but, when he saw his ex-jailor's terrified looks, his utter abjectness, contempt usurped the place of revenge, and he welcomed an order which necessitated his departure from the city, and relieved him of the further disgust of again witnessing such a spectacle of degraded humanity.

Ten million lives of such men would not satisfy the country for the wrongs perpetrated by this fiend. There were others standing behind WIRZ for whose favor he fawned and for whose approving smile he turned to look while worrying and hounding the almost fleshless b

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, OCT. 15, 1865.

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We have frequent complaints that persons ordering the TIMES from our carriers are served with other papers instead. They will confer a special favor upon us by immediately reporting every instance of the kind to the TIMES Office.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

We begin to have hopes that the WIRZ trial will be ended this year. As we understand the report, the evidence has closed on both sides. There was another struggle, yesterday, between Mr. BAKER, counsel for the prisoner, and the Court, upon technical points merely, and for a time there was a wordy hurricane. The Court finally cooled the counsel down by threatening to eject him from the room. No testimony of importance was put in. The arguments, summing up, &c., are to be in writing. The prosecution is ready to go on in 24 hours, but WIRZ'S persistent counsel insisted upon two weeks' time, and the court adjourned until the 26th inst.

Returns from the election held in Virginia, Thursday, indicate the election of Union candidates for Congress in at least three and perhaps in five districts. In the Seventh Congressional District (Alexandria and other neighboring Counties) it would seem that the voters have gone through the child's play of electing a candidate (CONRAD) who was one of the signers of the ordinance of secession, who cannot take the oath.

The Vicksburgh *Herald* learns that the property of JOSEPH E. DAVIS, Esq., elder brother of the President of the late Confederate States, located in Warren County, and the property of Gen. WILLIAM T. MARTIN, of Natchez, Miss., has been restored to them; also, that the property of JACOB THOMPSON and Gen. N. B. FORREST has never been attached at all.

The chief medical officer of the Freedmen's Bureau for Alabama, in writing to the bureau in Washington for additional medical assistance for the freedmen of that State, says that a number of Alabama physicians have notified him that they will give their assistance for the moderate salary of $1,000 per month. The offer has been declined.

Dr. WAYLAND has appointed as his literary executors Mrs. WAYLAND and his sons, Judge FRANCIS WAYLAND and Rev. Prof. H. L. WAYLAND. They will at once proceed with the preparation of a memoir of him, and will also provide for the issue of a uniform edition of his complete works.

The Austin correspondence, of Sept. 26, of the Galveston *Bulletin*, says Gov. HAMILTON has appointed as his Private Secretary FRED. W. MOORE, Esq., who raised a company for the Confederate service and served with it during the war.

Messrs. STEPHENS and REAGAN were released from Fort Warren on Friday, and not the day previous, as reported. The parties stopped at the Revere House Friday night, and left for Washington yesterday morning.

The steamer *Yosemite* burst her boiler Thursday last, at Riovista, on the Sacramento River. The upper works forward were completely wrecked. Thirteen persons are known to be killed, forty or fifty wounded, and others are missing.

By the breaking of a rail yesterday, a train was thrown off the track near Harrisburgh, Penn., and eight persons were instantly killed. The names, except that of Mrs. J. P. BARR, of Pittsburgh, have not reached us.

Sergt. WILLIAM H. CARNEY, the hero of Fort Wagner, was married in New-Bedford, Wednesday. A liberal pile of greenbacks was made up for him on the occasion, and now "greenback weddings" are talked of as the next wrinkle.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. W. V. WISWELL, late chief of the Veteran Reserve Corps Bureau, and at one time Military Governor of Washington, has tendered his resignation to the War Department.

Charleston papers to Oct. 11 have been received. They contain but little news. Maj.-Gens. DEVINS and LEYMAN had arrived at Charleston on a tour of inspection.

Gen. TURNER, who commands at Richmond, it is reported, is about to marry the daughter of a well-known merchant doing business in the ex-rebel capital.

The Richmond papers complain bitterly of the conduct of the One Hundred and Seventh United States Colored Troops, when it passed through that city.

The income of the government from internal revenue through the past week amounted to $5,973,817, making a total of $106,909,149 since the commencement of the current fiscal year, July 1.

The yachts *Palmer*, of Philadelphia, and *Henrietta*, of New-York, will compete to-morrow in a race from Sandy Hook to the light-ship off the Capes of Delaware and return.

Gen. LEE is recuperating at Rockbridge Baths, before entering on his duties as President of Washington College.

The Mobile *Register* states that Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT will spend the Winter in New-Orleans. Doubtful.

Another earthquake occurred on the 12th inst. in Santa Clara Valley, Cal. It is described as being very severe, and was slightly felt at San Francisco.

LOCAL NEWS.

The Case of "Our American Cousin," in which LAURA KEENE, the actress, is plaintiff, and Messrs. CLARK and STUART, of Winter Garden, are parties defendant, was up in the Superior Court again yesterday, before Justice MONCRIEF. After some pretty sharp talk by the counsel on either side, the argument as to the propriety of granting an absolute injunction to restrain Messrs. CLARK and STUART from continuing the performance of the drama in question, was postponed until next Saturday.

At about 6 o'clock last evening Mr. EDWARD H. SENIOR'S coffin manufactory, at No. 57 Downing-street, was totally consumed. Loss, about $15,000; insurance, $5,300, in the Greenwich Office. At about the same hour Mr. FERDINAND FAULKENMEYER'S looking-glass-frame manufactory, at No. 171 Suffolk-street, was slightly damaged by fire. Insurance, $800; but in what office does not appear. Both fires were of accidental origin.

FLORENCE MCCARTHY, of No. 45 Oak-street, while in a bar-room at Slaughter-house Point, No. 9 James-slip, at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, said that the Fenian Brotherhood ought to be drowned; and for this remark one DENNIS FOLEY, of No. 341 Water-street, stabbed him in the abdomen, inflicting a wound, which may prove mortal.

In the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, the jury in the case of Mayer *vs.* The City of New-York, rendered a verdict of only $80. This was a riot claim, in which the plaintiff claimed about $1,500. The case, which has been before reported, has excited considerable interest by reason of the important questions of law involved.

Transactions in cotton in this market were quite extensive in the last week again, the receipts at the port having been 33,604 bales; sales and resales, 51,700 bales; exports since Wednesday, 3,226 bales. Middling grades closed very firmly at 61c.@62c. ₱ lb.

Under the testimony of ISAAC GOLDMAN, of No. 133 Suffolk-street, one MOSES EDDSTIEN, of No. 79 Elizabeth-street, peddler, was committed for examination by Justice DOWLING on a charge of arson.

The grand cripple race and continuous balloon ascension, at the Institute Fair, attracted a great crowd last night. The fair will continue until Thursday of this week.

The steamship *George Cromwell*, from New-Orleans on the 7th inst., arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. She brings $10,500 in specie.

In the Eighteenth Ward riot, on Friday night, PETER BRAY received a severe wound in the left side at the hands, it is said, of PATRICK CLARK.

The customs revenue of the port through the past week averaged $362,726 a day in coin.

The Moral Influence of the Fall Elections upon Reconstruction.

Nothing is more certain than that the overwhelming popular majorities given last November for President LINCOLN had an immense influence in hastening the downfall of the rebellion. This exhibition of Northern determination struck discouragement into the rebel heart. The rebel armies showed it in multiplied desertions, and in the loss of all their old fighting temper. The rebel Congress showed it in the new hesitation and bewilderment which entered its councils. The people at large showed it in more bitter complaints of the Richmond rule, and in a more respectful, half-submissive style of speech toward the old government. The suddenness with which the South, after the surrender of LEE, changed from rebellion to loyalty, has excited much surprise, but it was more apparent than real. The change was, for the most part, a gradual one. The five months which elapsed between the reëlection of President LINCOLN and the laying down of the rebel arms, was but a period of preparation to the Southern heart for the inevitable event. The necessity of going back to the old allegiance became a familiar Southern thought long before the firing between the armies ceased, and when the peace came it required no mental struggle for the Southern people to adapt themselves to it. The real breaking down of the rebel spirit was accomplished by the great political struggle of the North in November.

A similar manifestation of Northern determination is needed in this year's Northern elections. As it demoralized rebellion then, it would *remoralize* loyalty now. The great danger connected with the new allegiance of the South has been that the Northern generosity would be taken to be mere weakness, and that it would encourage a return to the old sort of assumptions and pretensions. It is a matter of prime concern that the South should be made to feel thoroughly, that while the North is most ardently desirous of a reconciliation, it will yet be firm in its demand that the South shall accept in good faith every logical consequence of the war. The Democratic party of the North is tempting the South to believe that there is no such necessity. It clamors about the constitutional rights of the Southern States, and about the obligation of the government to restore all their powers forthwith and unconditionally. It is constantly abusing the freedmen, and holding out that they ought to be kept under the severest restraints and disabilities. It disfavors the constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery, and in the only three States where it has had the power—New-Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky—it has prevented its ratification. In every mode, it is seeking to persuade the Southern people that it has their interests and their honor peculiarly at heart; and to impress them with the idea that the Democratic party will back them up in any position they may choose to take. If all the North were as compliant toward the South as the Democratic party, not six months would elapse before the South would be complete master of the situation, and a new line of domineering would be commenced. We don't urge this as a particular reproach against Southern nature. The ordinary working of human nature would be quite sufficient for it. No people who have sustained a defeat so complete and humiliating as that of the South, would hesitate, if they had the opportunity, to get the mastery again, and they would be more than human if they did not abuse it. For the last thirty years prior to the rebellion, the South had the absolute shaping of the policy of the government. It not only ruled, but acquired a confirmed habit of ruling. This habit will reassert itself on very slight encouragement.

The present disposition of the South is, in the main, we believe, truly loyal and reasonable. If it can be kept so, the work of reconstruction will be completed without serious difficulty, and in a way that will insure against the revival of sectional strife. This will be the legitimate result of President JOHNSON'S policy of mingled firmness and magnanimity. But it must be steadily sustained by the Northern people. The elections, this Fall, will be taken by the South as the test of the Northern purpose. They are the first elections which have been held since the close of the war, and will be a formal declaration to the South of the spirit it must hereafter expect from the Northern people. Let the Union party which so resolutely carried through the war prevail in every part of the North by decided majorities, and the Southern people will not fail to understand that they must faithfully abide by all the results of the war, and reconstruction will go on in a way that will give general satisfaction. On the other hand, if the Democratic party should succeed, it will be regarded by the South as proof that the North was in a mood for unlimited concession, and the utmost advantage will be taken of it by the Southern demagogues, to infuse new assurance into the people, and impel to new demands. The very fact that the Democratic party has no clearly defined policy, would give all the wider scope to the Southern imagination. It would speedily unsettle all the present good purposes of the South, and would destroy all the present prospects of a thorough pacification. The party of mischief which was kept down through the war must be kept down still. None but the staunchest loyalty shall still have the direction of affairs. Let the Northern people continue to declare this with an emphasis, as they have already done, wherever an opportunity has been given from Maine to Iowa. Its effect in confirming every good purpose in the South, and chiding every evil purpose, will be invaluable. It would not very greatly facilitate reconstruction, but would cement a good feeling between the two sections, which would go far to make the revival of sectional strife in the future impossible. The formation of our new relations to the South is just now at its most impressible and critical stage. The policy that has been applied thus far has worked grandly. It would not be safe to change it. Let the people stand firmly by it, and exclude from the Southern mind all thought of the possibility of aught else. The Northern people cannot too well understand that as they now declare themselves, so will Southern conduct shape itself.

Fashion in Dress.

According to the Bible, the dispensation of the necessity for dress was the first penalty human beings suffered for the crime of disobedience. But, it must be confessed, that is no reason why people should be so foolish as to be continually adding to the evils of the infliction by constantly devising new plans of their own by which to increase and develop the full force of their proper punishment. In order to prove this latter statement, it is only necessary to point to the costumes of the ancients as evidences of the world's degeneration in this matter. It is considered a very bold act in a sculptor to dare to chisel a modern hero or philosopher in the garments now commonly worn; in most cases, the artist prefers to envelop the bust or figure on which he is engaged in the more chaste and easy attire of the ancients. Judgment, therefore, is given against us, we ourselves sitting as the court, and rendering the decisions.

Indeed, it may be added, the dress of the ancients was not only more becoming, but their fashions have proved infinitely more durable. Our grandfathers and grandmothers, in the costumes of their time, appear ridiculous to us, and so, undoubtedly, will our representations seem to our descendants. On the contrary, the chaste and classic draperies of the Grecian period retain their supremacy without alteration. They were beautiful in the last century, are now, and will be in the next. It is really singular, with such copies before us, how we can possibly run into the ridiculous extravagances, or tolerate the unnatural stiffness, of our present style of apparel. Dr. COOMBS compliments mankind as being the sole order in the visible creation capable of advancing upon example; it must be admitted, that during the last twenty centuries we have not merited this distinction in regard to the matter of improvement in the method of clothing our bodies.

Take, for instance, the covering of our heads! What can be more inconvenient than the stiff hat so commonly used by men, or more ridiculous than the trifle, called by courtesy a bonnet, which covers, or rather half covers, the heads of the women. What earthly reason can there be given for resuscitating the twice condemned increase in the dimensions of the skirts of the latter, except the caprice of Queen EUGENIE? But the male sex are, with regard to this, in the same predicament, for they submitted to encase their throats for years in unnaturally stiff cravats, because GEORGE the IV. did so in order to conceal a natural defect in his neck. It is impossible in this article to examine the style of clothing now in use amongst us, suffice it, that it is open to criticism as deficient either in convenience, comfort, or elegance. In proof of the latter it may be stated that nothing is more shunned by the landscape painter than the introduction of fashionably dressed figures in the foreground of his canvas. One intruding modern black coat would dispel the romance of the best conception of a Church or a Gignoux; and many an artist has wished that he had had the luck to have lived in ancient times, when the usage, by mankind, of more easy, natural, and flowing draperies, would have permitted him to decorate and enliven his designs with correct representations of well-dressed humanity.

But, though fashion may be tolerated when it submits to follow nature, surely we have a right to be rebellious when she essays to rule and to deform it. When POWERS exhibited his statue of the Greek Slave, a lady critic objected to the size of the feet. "Madam," replied the sculptor, "I follow nature, not fashion." We pity the females of the Celestials in this particular, and trust that, when they look upon ours, and behold the upper part of the human form, which is naturally convex, rendered concave, by obedience to a false taste, they will return our sympathy with interest. But vainly have the medical faculty protested against this monstrous distortion of nature; our women are determined to suffer, and evidently insist upon martyrdom. There were hopes, some time ago, that the vehement remonstrances and forcible expositions which were made upon the subject would have had a good effect. It may be that they have not been entirely uninfluential. It is lamentable that woman should continue to endure this punishment, simply for the sake of appearances, or through fear that an honorable and intelligent distinction in dress might, by a few unthinking youths, be attribuied to affectation. But we must be content to wait and to hope for this very necessary improvement, which is identified with the health, strength, and longevity of civilized humanity. The ways of the world are continually changing; as there are variations in music, painting, medicine, architecture, politics, and even creeds, we cannot rightly object to modifications in dress. We do not even deplore that such is the case, but rather hope that among these changes there may yet be one in regard to the unnatural and cruel compression of the body, which may justly be regarded as the very worst development of the deleterious effects of fashion.

ENGLISH ABOLITIONISM.—For many years our friends on the other side of the water—particularly our English friends—have been painfully exercised about American slavery. They never wearied of drawing the contrast between our sordid attachment to the proscribed institution and the national magnanimity which had "redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled" all British soil by the touch of the "genius of emancipation." When the civil war broke out here, they were as strongly opposed to slavery as we, but then they sympathized with the slaveholders, because the institution was not involved in the contest; or, if it was, the Federal Government would never abolish it; or, if they should, it would be done from very worldly and selfish motives. When, at last, the great work was accomplished, where was the joy, the enthusiasm of English philanthropy, which had never wearied of bragging to the very echo of the liberation of *half a million slaves* in the West Indies, over the unconditional emancipation of *four millions* of bondmen in the United States? We catch scarcely a lisp of congratulation, aside from the utterances of the enlightened few who have comprehended, from the first, the deep significance of our struggle. The majority silently and sullenly accept the glorious result as men who see in it only the falsification of their own prophecies, and the defeat of their own party.

Dr. MACLEOD, in a speech delivered at Glasgow, complains of this indifference in the following terms: "When that mighty result took place, the emancipation of four millions of the human race, he was amazed, he was ashamed, he was humbled, that no greater demonstration of thankfulness and rejoicing had been made by this country. If we had had a day of thanksgiving in Britain, it would have been worthy of the land, but hardly had there been any recognition of it."

We sympathize in the mortification of the Doctor at an apathy in which he has never personally had part, but Scotland is not the only country where philanthropy is subordinated to personal and party interest, and where charity consists in a "form of sound words."

Look at the Bee, Sir.

We have lately read in a newspaper of the city of the great organ, some praise of the Mayor of a town near Boston, whom we should like to hold up to undying reproach if we could remember his name or the name of his municipal dominion. It is found laudable in this officer that he has instructed his policemen to break up lounging at the street-corners, to order loiterers to move on, and to arrest them in case of refusal. The rigid course to be thus pursued will soon, it is believed, rid the town—we think it is Chelsea—of loafers, and will destroy loafing in Chelsea's dismal streets. Everybody there must go to work, or go indoors, and seem to be at work. If the reader should happen to be in Chelsea, and should happen to be yawning in the dullness of his soul at the street-corner, let him be warned that he is indulging in a criminal relaxation. If two of our readers should happen—which Heaven forbid—to stop and greet each other on the public way in Chelsea, let them beware of arrest by the most senseless and fit men of the place, acting under the orders of the most preposterous Dogberry ever born.

Industry is well, and respectability is well, but both may be carried to a point where they cease to be virtues, and become bores. The protest of EUGENE WRAYBURN, on being told by Mr. BOFFIN to look at the bee, (with a view to his own conversion into a like state of diligence and bad temper,) was fair and just. We cry out against all attempts to turn the world into a mere bee-hive; and it seems to us that the Mayor of Chelsea (if it is Chelsea) has not only committed a violence in his order against the rights of citizenship proper to all Americans, but has also done his worst to rob an overworked civilization of part of its stinted leisure. It would have been his care, were he a Mayor in whom the Humane and the Beautiful mingle, to encourage lounging in the streets, as a legitimate and picturesque expression of this great weary nation longing for repose; instead of planting at intervals policemen to make men move on, he would have planted pumps to tempt them to lean, whittle, and "invite their souls." So would he have been remembered in Chelsea as a municipal benefactor, and so would he have revealed himself in all his breadth and depth, a seer of the necessity our generation has for rest. As it is, he has tried to make leisure disreputable in Chelsea, and has confined so much idleness indoors that it will probably burst violently out at last and consume Chelsea with epidemic worthlessness.

Hieroglyphics Translated.

A weekly journal, in the course of a mournfully-jolly article on the Pennsylvania election, prints a letter from Gen. SICKLES to PETER CAGGER, Esq. We take the liberty of presenting a translation side by side with the original Bengalee:

THE LEARNED VERSION.	THE VERNACULAR.
BOSTON, Oct. 3, 1865.	AT HOME, Oct. 3, '65.
DEAR SIR: I have been out of town, and could not, therefore, reply to your letter sooner. My duties render it impossible for me to accept your invitation. I rejoice, however, in the assurance I feel at liberty to derive from the action of the conventions recently held in Maine, New-York and Massachusetts, that the broad differences of opinion which during the war interrupted my old and long-cherished political associations are yielding, as might have been justly anticipated, to the clearer light thrown by events upon the difficulties of our political situation.	DEAR SIR: I have been dodging around, anxiously trying to evade your questions. I rejoice, however, over the smart gymnastics of recent Democratic Conventions; that the grand differences of opinion that kept my old political friends in the copperhead camp, are mollified by the success of the Union arms, and that now the boys begin to see that if ever they hope again to fill office or fatten at the public crib, they must keep their eyes peeled for the clearer light thrown by "events," *alias* "victories," upon the hopelessness of our political situation.
The action of the recent Democratic Convention in New-York has placed that body in a commanding position on the great questions before the country. The acquiescence of the Convention in the ratification by the Legislature of the Emancipation Amendment to the Federal Constitution completes the imposing sanction of the Empire State to a decree which removes the topic of slavery from the politics of the Union; and the emphatic indorsement of the administration of President JOHNSON is one of those rare instances in which a political organization, from a sense of justice, rises superior to the influence of partisan animosities, and reminds us of the more elevated tone and the unselfish patriotism of the earlier statesmen of the Republic.	The action of the recent Democratic Convention in New-York has placed that body in a ridiculous position on the great questions before the country. Their acquiescence in the Legislative ratification of the Emancipation Amendment was a tribute to the inexorable necessities of our position, and the more commendable because of the heart-wrenching pangs which it must have caused our dear old Regency to turn their backs forever upon their ebony idol; while the indorsement of President JOHNSON was one of those rare instances in which a party, hopelessly "gone up," rises superior to principle, and boldly sneaks under the banner of the opposite concern, in the hope of picking a few crumbs from between the feet of those who feast at the official table. I have the honor to remain,
Truly yours, D. E. SICKLES.	Sarcastically yours, D. E. SCKIELS.
PETER GAGGER, Esq.	PEOPLE'S GAGGER, Esq.

A SENSITIVE SPIRIT.—Delicate feeling, we are pleased to learn from *Bell's Life in London*, is not absent from any rank or calling in England, and is known to the champions of the Prize Ring as well as those who would be prone to deny it to them. The fight for the English Championship, which was lately to have taken place, is now indefinitely deferred, through the illness of Mr. JOSEPH WORMALD, one of the contestants of the belt. Mr. WORMALD, in practicing with the dumb-bells, strained his arm in such a manner as to produce inflammation of the periosteum, and he is therefore unable to take part in the fight. He has called on the editor of *Bell's Life* to state his inability, and we are assured that:

"The poor fellow, who is reduced almost to a skeleton, seemed deeply mortified at the state of things, and expressed his regret that he had not come forward sooner to make known the real state of affairs He did not, however, despair of yet having another tussle for the belt he so much coveted, and which, of course, now reverts to our hands; and he requested us to state that whoever may be fortunate enough to secure it during his retirement must look forward to a challenge from him so soon as his state will justify it."

This is truly touching, and will awaken a thrill of sympathy wherever read. So noble a spirit is not often shown outside of the prize ring, in this matter-of-fact generation, and the strain of feeling here expressed carries the pleased imagination back to the old chivalric days—or at least down to Virginia, where people still indulge in tournaments. After all, it is the belt, not the pounding, that the champion covets; and it appears that a man may train himself to butcher and be butchered without losing the high tone of honorable sentiment which we find in the language of Mr. WORMALD. This is a triumph of English civilization, and is quite as admirable in its way as Englishmen's consciousness of good faith in international politics, or veracity and candor in public journalism. We value it on this account; and we agree with the editor of *Bell's Life*, that it is unfortunate for JEM MACE (Mr. WORMALD'S intended antagonist, who now "pockets the forfeit of £120 without a struggle,") "that the affair has terminated in this way, as it has deprived him not only of all chance of once more wearing the champion's belt, but also of the possible *éclat* which a victory over WORMALD would have shed over his intended visit to America." It is indeed a serious matter for JEM: our sympathies are now all with the suffering and sensitive WORMALD, and we cannot give him that cordial greeting, the suppers and the club invitations which we extended, say to the literary buffers, RUSSELL and SALA, on the occasion of their visits to our shores. Of course, this involves a great self-denial on our part, and we trust that Mr. MACE will do our nation the credit of believing that it is from no ill will to him, but from a roused and irrepressible admiration for his unfortunate art-brother.

BOUND TO BE JOLLY.—Mr. Mark Tapley tells us, in a leading Democratic journal of yesterday, that:

"The news from Pennsylvania and Ohio is most encouraging. Of course we expected the Republicans to carry these States, but we did not expect that their vote would be so cruelly cut down. In Pennsylvania their majority is very small—hardly enough to swear by."

A decidedly cheerful view. Three years ago, when voting for the same office, the Democrats carried Pennsylvania by more than three thousand majority, Now they lose it by more than twenty-five thousand, there being at least that much Union majority. To be sure it may be hardly enough "to swear *by*;" but we reckon the Democracy will find it quite enough to swear *at*.

RAIN.—An Autumnal storm worked its way up the Atlantic Coast yesterday, and was in full operation here at midnight. It was greatly needed; there has been no rain of consequence for many weeks; the country, particularly in the Eastern States, has been parched beyond anything known for years; crops, of course, are safe, but pasturage has been burned up, wells are dry, and streams that may ordinarily be depended upon have disappeared. The patter of the big drops, as we write, makes merry music, and we hope the supply will continue until the streams again flow and the pastures once more smile in their rich green verdure.

American Travelers and American Artists in Europe.

According to all reports, the continent of Europe is just now flooded with American tourists. As a general rule, the American visits the continent to get rid of his money; the Englishman, to save it. It is quite certain at least that the former, on his European travels, is recognized by the people as a man who has money to spend; and, firmly convinced of the essential truthfulness of this notion, we propose to draw from our own observation and experience while "abroad," a suggestion to our countrymen in behalf of that noble band of ladies and gentlemen who, under more or less of pecuniary difficulties, are always to be found engaged in the study and practice of art in the schools and galleries of the Old World.

It is one of the constitutional necessities of most Americans to carry into their very pleasures the "high-pressure" progressiveness which crowns their business enterprises with such wonderful success. Your genuine Yankee not only works by steam, but he plays like lightning, and rests with forty-horse power. Consequently—traveling though he may be with wife, an indefinite number of children, nurse and baby, a Saratoga allotment of baggage, and a courier—it is his highest pride to make "the grand tour" in three months; his only anxiety lest somebody, on his return, may allude to something he has omitted to see. Thus rushing from object to object, without pausing upon any long enough to bring back with him a more definite remembrance than one might have of the monumental designs of a cemetery which he has passed on the railway, he is little inclined to push his researches beyond the prescribed track of the conventional sight-seer. Rather say, he seldom *thinks* of doing so; and it is because the traveling American is proverbially not stingy, but generous to a fault; because he does not generally play the toady to foreigners, but grapples to his own countrymen with hooks of steel; and because he needs only a hint to send him with swift foot and open hand, and sympathetic heart, to the side of American genius struggling on distant shores, that we write this article. We ask him to find out in Paris, in Munich, in Florence, in Rome, the studios of our artists, and visit them. If he is able to give them orders, never could his superfluity be so well and so safely bestowed; it will certainly fall on worthy objects, certainly yield a satisfactory return. If, like so many of the best lovers of art, he can only enjoy with fruitless longing, let him carry, then, that generous but discriminating appreciation, which to the true artist, notwithstanding his clamorous necessities, is often more grateful than the ostentatious patronage of the tasteless millionaire. Nor is the intelligent traveler of limited means entirely powerless to extend material aid to the young artist. Wealthy men, desirous of decorating their dwellings with pictures and statues, frequently have recourse to the judgment of those whose very devotion to the unremunerative paths of study has at once fitted them to enjoy, and forbidden them to possess, these works of art. Let such a man *see* the beautiful productions of American talent with which those foreign *ateliers* abound, then *talk them up;* take his rich friend by the arm and point them out to him; explain to him their beauties, and persuade him to invest some of the loose cash which is rapidly disappearing for French laces, Genoese filagree and Neapolitan coral, in what will not only feed his *soul* and the souls of all his friends, but alleviate the trials of toiling talent, and reflect a future glory on his native land.

In Florence, for instance, the most superficial tourist will not need to be urged to find our glorious countryman HIRAM POWERS, (unless, indeed, he be a Copperhead, and then he will certainly not commit himself a *second* time to the tender mercies of the old patriot,) because he is one of the established celebrities of that city of the arts, whom the travelers of all nations seek out, and whom one might as well pass over the Duomo and the Campanile as omit to see. And truly, apart from the world-renowned creations of his plastic hand, an interview with the veteran sculptor cannot fail to refresh the lover of American institutions and American customs, like a cup of water administered to a thirsty soul in a weary land. Mr. POWERS has now been absent from his native country nearly thirty years, but the affections of his heart, the sentiments of his brain, the language of his lips, are all as freshly American as though he had issued but yesterday from the green hills of Vermont; and the flashing of his beautiful eyes from under his gray brows, as with the good old dialect of New-England he denounces the English calumniator or the insidious Northern betrayer of Republican principles, is a sight to see.

Then there is HART, another veteran, the only man who has rendered HENRY CLAY into breathing stone—himself a Kentuckian, but sound on every question pertaining to human liberty. The old gentleman will prattle to you with the innocence of a child and the wisdom of a sage on all that belongs to the art which he so thoroughly understands, and upon many things besides. In his atelier you will find an unfinished statue of the "Triumph of Beauty over Love," consisting of a nude female, who holds high above her head the last arrow (which had fallen innocuous at her feet) of a Cupid, who pleads earnestly at her side for its restoration. The exquisite lines of the principal figure, and the lofty virtue which blends with the seraphic sweetness of her face, combine to form a work of the highest type of art, ideal beauty and moral truth united. The only wonder is, that a man who could model such a figure should have postponed the execution to so late a period in life; but the truth is, we have here the culmination of the labor and study of a life.

Among those not so well known to fame is JACKSON, a sculptor whom Boston originated and New-York adopted; a man "chock-full" of genius, and who only needs to get his works before the public eye, to rise at once to reputation and fortune. At his rooms may be seen his exquisite statuette of the Culprit Fay, and a plaster cast of a sort of typical *pietà* Eve, with the body of the newly murdered Able lying across her lap. The mingled wonder and despair of the First Mother at seeing the power of the mysterious enemy of her race thus suddenly developed in the lifeless form of her beloved son, is finely depicted. *Somebody* ought to commission Mr. JACKSON to put this noble design into marble. There is in existence, somewhere, a speaking bust of Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, by this artist, which has been purchased by some liberal gentlemen of New-York, to be presented to the eloquent Brooklyn representative of the name. If that excellent work is now in the city, we hope it may be shortly brought to light. Mr. JACKSON was sent to Italy by the Kane Monument Association, for the purpose of executing a statue of the celebrated navigator; but the subsequent dissolution of that society at the commencement of the war, must have subjected him to considerable embarrassment.

Young MEAD, the Vermont sculptor, who unites artistic ability with a knack at "getting on," which belongs to the Yankee rather than to the artist, will show you his exquisite figure of Echo, the group of the Soldier's Story of the Battle to the little girl upon his knee, and many other beautiful things. He is now busy upon a magnificent work, commemorative of the War of the Union.

Among the painters at Florence, our young countrymen, GOULD, GIPNER and CRAIG, take unquestioned rank as thoroughly instructed, and every way accomplished workmen; capable of furnishing original pictures, or conscientious copies of the master-pieces of the Florentine galleries, to the thorough satisfaction of the most fastidious amateur.

In Rome, STORY'S studio will challenge the attention of the tourist—and Miss HOSMER'S—for these have acquired a European, especially an English reputation. The colossal statue of Saul, with the evil spirit upon him, which is the most recent considerable work of the former, seemed, in our eyes, almost worthy to rank with the David of MICHAEL ANGELO. The Cleopatra on which his fame is founded, was to us but a fine animal. The Cleopatra of history—certainly the Cleopatra of SHAKESPEARE—that rare Egyptian whom "age could not wither, nor custom stale her infinite variety"—did not appear in the marble. Miss HOSMER'S last and best work is a Sleeping Fawn, whom a mischievous urchin-fawn is slyly tying to a tree.

HOSMER'S collection furnishes a rare feast to the lover of sculpture. His "Prodigal Son" is a theme for tears to any one who has been a father or a son, and that includes almost everybody. The "Wept of Wish-ton-Wish," the "Jephtha's Daughter," and the "Pocahontas," are well known; and the artist is now engaged upon an "Il Penseroso," which promises to surpass all that have gone before.

The last work of ROGERS (the artist of the bronze door of the Capitol) is certainly his master-piece. It is a figure of Isaac upon the sacrificial pile. The moment selected is when the interfering angel calls to Abraham: "Lay not thy hand upon the lad," and the lovely expression of mingled joy and confidence (born, not of previous despair, but of sweet resignation,) which beams from the upturned face of the beautiful boy, is somewhat akin to that of the "Praying Samuel," which has long been enshrined in the popular heart, but it is more pregnant with thought and with pathos than that. The accessories, too, are admirably wrought. The wood on which the figure kneels—an expert might estimate its value by the cord.

Among the female sculptors who will most remind the traveler of the antique, in simple beauty of conception and correctness of modeling, is Miss STEBBINS, whose Columbus is a noble figure, and who, we are glad to learn, is soon to be represented in our own Central Park by an elaborately-wrought fountain, which cannot fail to place her high on the roll of living sculptors. To these add Miss FOLEY, whose cameos and medallions are admirable even in Italy; and Miss FREEMAN, a young lady of exquisite taste and rare promise every way. All these, and not a few others, are protégés in some sort of that excellent lady, CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN, who always has a wide place in house or heart for the young aspirant of her own sex, who essays with trembling foot the thorny paths of incipient effort.

Among the painters of Rome, TERRY is familiar to Americans, both for the attractions of his easel and the elegant hospitalities of his refined and wife-crowned home. One of his latest works is a subject from the Revelations—the "One like unto the Son of Man, sitting among the Seven Golden Candlesticks." In it he has displayed an accuracy of drawing and a management of light which reminds us of the best of the German school, added to the warmth and glow of color which characterizes the Italian.

But our space fails; and with the bare mention of the honored names of ROPES and TILTON, in landscape, and Miss CHURCH and the Misses WILLIAMS, in both landscape and figure painting, we must cordially commend them all to our traveling countrymen, whether in their personal or professional capacity.

THE SACRAMENTO RIVER DISASTER.

Thirteen Killed, Forty or Fifty Wounded.

ANOTHER EARTHQUAKE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 13.

The ship *Orion* has sailed for Boston.

The steamer *Yosemite* burst her boiler at Rio vesta, on her downward trip from Sacramento, last night. The upper works forward were completely wrecked. Thirteen persons are known to be killed, forty or fifty wounded, and others are missing.

Among the killed are J. H. Myers, J. M. Pallen, Wm. H. Stephenson, Mr. Major and Mr. Washburn, actors or attaches of Maguire's Theatre; Decker, of the Central Pacific Railroad; Southerland, of the British North American Bank; G. W. Seaton, State Senator, from Amador County; Charles Lewis Smith and Wm. Rogers.

Another earthquake in Santa Clara Valley, last night, is described as being quite as severe as the one of Sunday. It was slightly felt here.

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Exitement Over Resolutions on the Slavery Question.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 14.

At the close of the session last night a message from the House of Bishops was introduced, setting apart Tuesday next for a day of thanksgiving. A concurring resolution passed the Lower House, without debate. This morning, however, a resolution recommending special prayer giving thanks for the end of the war and the extinction of slavery was introduced by Mr. BINNEY, of Pennsylvania. It raised a breeze and excitement. New-York voted with Pennsylvania in favor, and West New-York against it. Massachusetts and Ohio voted for, and Illinois against. The resolution was tabled; but will come up again on Monday.

G. F. W.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 14.

At the Episcopal Convention, this morning, Hon. HORACE BINNEY introduced the following:

Resolved, That this house in most cordially concurring, as it has done, in the resolution of the House of Bishops, appointing a day of thanksgiving for the return of peace to the country and unity to the Church, most respectfully express to the House of Bishops its most earnest desire that, in the religious services to be appointed for the day, especial thanks be offered to Almighty God for the reëstablishment of the national authority over the whole country, and for the removal of that great occasion of national dissension and estrangement, to which our late troubles were due.

Judge CHAMBERS moved to lay the resolution on the table, and the Pennsylvania delegation called for the "ayes" and "nays."

Mr. BINNEY said that there are truths to which no utterances have yet been given.

Mr. BINNEY was loudly called to order.

Dr. GOODWIN asked if the question had been taken; if it had he called for its reconsideration.

Judge BITTLE, of North Carolina, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Dr. CUMMINS rose to a question of privilege, but was noisily called to order.

Hon. Mr. BRUNOT tried to ask a question, but was also noisily interrupted.

Rev. Dr. GOODWIN asked if such a course as was proposed, would not finally settle the question.

The Chair decided that it could not be brought up to-day, but could hereafter.

The "ayes" and "nays," having been called for, were taken, the question being on the motion to lay the motion to reconsider on the table, the effect of the passage of which would be to prevent the question being taken up again during the session of the present convention. The result of the vote by dioceses was as follows: Clerical, 20 ayes, 6 nays; lay, 15 ayes, 7 nays.

The consideration of the new constitution of the Theological Seminary was continued.

Various articles were disposed o, and on motion of Dr. RANDALL amended.

The constitution was then ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Wednesday next at 12 o'clock.

A message from the House of Bishops was received, fixing New-York as the place for the next meeting of the triennial convention, with the concurrence of the lower House.

The convention then proceeded to the consideration of the military canon, which led to a lengthy discussion, which was participated in by Gov. HUNT, Judge OTIS, and Rev. Drs. KEHFOOT, KEENE, ADAMS and others.

The National Military and Naval Asylum.

Surgeon-Gen. BARNES has addressed a copy of the following circular to each of the corporators of the Asylum authorized by Congress last session:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 26, 1865.

SIR: By the act of Congress, approved March 3, 1865, you were appointed a corporator of the "National Military and Naval Asylum for the Relief of the Totally Disabled Officers and Men of the Volunteer Forces of the United States," and your attendance is earnestly requested at a meeting of the corporators, to be held in the library of the Smithsonian Institute, in this city, on Wednesday, Oct. 18, 1865, at 12 o'clock M.

It having been decided by the Hon. Attorney-General that personal attendance of a majority of the corporators is necessary to constitute a quorum, and for the transaction of business, the undersigned, in behalf of the committee appointed for that purpose, *begs to urge upon you the claims of thousands of our maimed and disabled soldiers and sailors, dependent upon your punctual attendance at this meeting*, to give effect to the liberal provision of Congress, and provide for their protection and comfort.

Previous ineffectual attempts have been made to secure a quorum, and you are respectfully reminded that your absence on this occasion may defeat the intentions of the act.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. N. BARNES,
Surgeon-General and Brevet Major-General.

This call ought to command attention. It requires *fifty* members to constitute a quorum, and previous efforts to organize and take steps to get the institution started have failed for lack of the requisite number. The following are those of the corporators who live in this city:

Admiral Farragut,	W. E. Dodge,
George Bancroft,	James G. Bennett,
Gen. J. Hooker,	James T. Brady,
Rev. H. W. Beecher,	Rev. H. W. Bellows,
Hon. D. S. Dickinson,	J. S. C. Abbott,
Hon. Hamilton Fish,	Frederick Smith,
Hon. Horace Greeley,	C. H. Davis,
H. J. Raymond,	A. T. Stewart,
W. B. Astor,	M. F. Odell,
Gen. Dix,	W. M. Evarts.

We understand that a special car has been provided for those of the corporators who will attend, to start from Jersey City on Tuesday morning. The meeting is to be held at the Smithsonian Institute, Washington, on Wednesday next, at noon. It is to be hoped that as many as possible will, even at some personal inconvenience, make it a point to attend.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR

The Cripple Race—A Two-legged Artificialist Makes Three Thousand Feet in Nine Minutes—List of Evergreens, &c.

In continuation of the attractions at the Fair of the American Institute, the managers introduced last night a novel, unique, and not altogether pleasant feature. The advertisement of men and wares is not, we take it, the end and aim of these exhibitions, and yet one finds that a fair and candid criticism of this, that or the other article, is instantly met with the objection that the exhibitor "won't like it." Very likely he won't; if he don't, that's his misfortune; if he does, that's his good luck. The late war, with all its train of blessings, was not exactly an occurrence to be hankered after, and among the many evils resulting to individuals therefrom, the loss of life or limb is most prominent.

ARTIFICIAL LEGS

per se, are a great blessing to the world; their inventor deserves more thanks and gold medals than he received, and he who improves upon the current limb does a good deed, for which words are a very inadequate recompense. Wooden legs, those of olden time were useful but not ornamental; they were clumsy, heavy and stubby; their unfortunate wearer could not, with reason, hope to conceal his mutilated condition from the gaze of a curious world, and we are informed that that kind of leg renders one an extremely unpleasant room-mate.

The present style of artificial leg is an entirely different affair. Several kinds are on exhibition at the fair this year, and last night were subjected to a very excellent test. JOHN J. AUSTIN is the exhibitor and inventor of the improved double-stop leg, one of which he wears himself. His invention consists first, in sinking the part or parts of the thigh-socket on which the hip-bone rests, so as to make it match all the points of such hip-bone, and to render the operation of fitting the same to the stump easier than with artificial legs of the ordinary construction; second, in the application of double stops to the knee-joint, as well when the leg is in the standing as when in a sitting position, in such a manner that the snapping of any part of the knee-joint is prevented, and a strong and substantial leg is produced; third, in the use of an elastic segment, which, combined with the action of a spring, produces a soft cushion when the leg is bent, and the operation of straightening the leg is facilitated; fourth, in new and peculiar apparatus for the contractions of the ankle-joint, applied in such a manner that the heel is varied by stepping or springing of the foot, and the motion of the natural foot is imitated.

Mr. JEWETT, patentee, exhibits another pattern of an artificial leg, for which he claims superiority of strength, lightness, perfect finish, simplicity of mechanical arrangements, and graceful and noiseless movements. He affirms that, in favorable cases, so closely does it imitate the natural motions of the foot and limb that its use is not betrayed.

Still other patterns of limbs are exhibited by GUSTAVUS C. KIRSCHMANN and A. A. MARKS.

The announcement in the TIMES that a

CRIPPLE RACE

would be run in the evening, drew many hundreds of people to the fair, so that by 8 o'clock the place was uncomfortably filled. Three contestants only appeared, as follows:

CALVIN BATES—a two-legger.
H. AUSBERGER—a one-legger.
FRANK STEWART—a two-legger.

The crowds were divided, a lane being thereby made up and down in which these unabashed and incomplete gentlemen were to exhibit their points and try their mettle. Manager CARPENTER, watch in hand, rosette on breast, and excitement beaming from every feature, superintended the arrangements. Mr. CHAMBERS, with pen and paper, squared himself to make a fair report; and other bedecked and official individuals rushed here and there, very red in the face and apparently in a needlessly excited frame of mind.

All this time the three cripples sat ruminating at the upper end of the lane.

Mr. CARPENTER announced that the

FIRST CRIPPLE,

Mr. CALVIN BATES, would walk five hundred feet, on two artificial legs; that he was comparatively unused to them, as he had worn them but a few weeks. Mr. BATES then appeared; he was a solemn, undertaker-ish-looking man, in a felt hat, gray sack, gray trowsers, and switching a cane. At the word he moodily started, and leisurely meandered in a waddling manner down the lane. He was not an entirely successful artificialist; not that he limped, but because he wiggled from side to side, or rather from leg to leg, and seemed rather glad, on the whole, when he had finished his course, and was greeted with applause.

Time: three minutes.

THE SECOND CRIPPLE,

Mr. H. AUSBERGER, was a jolly little Dutchman just thirty-five years old, with a very full beard and a very bad cold. He, it was announced, had lost one of his original legs but had fortunately provided himself with a very excellent substitute which he then and there proceeded to exhibit. AUSBERGER started off with great fervor. He walked very quickly down and back, and made such admirable time that the crowds, which by this time had become immense and quite excitable, gave him a round of hearty applause.

Time: two minutes.

But the best was the last—the show of

THE THIRD CRIPPLE

was really very wonderful—in that peculiar line. Mr. FRANK STEWART, a very little fellow, about 21 years of age, was trotted out and received with applause. He was anxious to walk a mile, but it was thought best to confine him to the lane's extent, up and down six times, which would be not far from three thousand feet: indeed, after much figuration and general consultation, it was found that no one knew exactly how many feet made a mile, and it was deemed best to confine him to the lane. At the word, he started. No one would for a moment suspect that his limbs were the result of human ingenuity. They must have been a perfect fit, for he walked very rapidly, and apparently without the least fatigue or difficulty.

The carpenter was intensely interested in this branch of the entertainment and followed STEWART in his walk, saying, "Ladies and gentlemen, this man has two false legs, this man has two false legs."

At length the start was completed and the result announced as—Time, nine minutes; distance three thousand feet. Mr. STEWART was greeted with prolonged applause, during which he veiled his countenance in the crowd and modestly retired.

Prof. LOWE's balloon continued its airy flight, greatly to the amusement and edification of the people.

The fair will remain open but a few days longer; its attractions, aside from the many humbugging and nonsensical claptrapperies, are really very great, and no person should permit its doors to close without having visited it. Particularly interesting has been the exhibition of plants and flowers. Mr. BUCHANAN'S

LIST OF EVERGREENS

comprises ninety-one varieties, as follows:

1, Abies Archangelica; 2, Abies Alba; 3, Abies Canadensis; 4, Abies Excelsa; 5, Abies Excelsa, variegated; 6, Abies Douglasii; 7, Abies Morinda; 8, Abies Menziesii; 9, Abies Whittmannia; 10, Abies Pumila; 11, Araucaria Imbricata; 12, Berberis Aquifolia; 13, Berberis Japonica; 14, Berberis Darwonii; 15, Buxus Arborescens; 16, Buxus Arborescens Aurea; 17, Buxus Myrtifolia; 18, Buxus Argentea; 19, Buxus Balerica; 20, Cunninghamia Sinensis; 21, Cedrus Deodara; 22, Cedrus Libani; 23, Cedrus Atlantica; 24, Cupressus Thyoides, var; 25, Cupressus Ericoides; 26, Cupressus Lawsoniana; 27, Cupressus Lawsoniana, pyramidalis; 28, Cupressus Lawsoniana, tipped; 29, Cerasus Laurocerassus; 30, Cotoneaster Microphylla; 31, Cryptomeria Japonica; 32, Cryptomeria Nana; 33, Dacrydium Franklinii; 34, Euonymus Japonica Aurea; 35, Euonymus Argentea; 36, Euonymus Japonica; 37, Ilex Opaca; 38, Ilex Aquifolium; 39, Ilex Laurifolia; 40, Juniperous Communis Pendula; 41, Juniperus Echiniformis; 42, Juniperus Recurva Deusa; 43, Juniperus Hibernica; 44, Juniperus Sencica; 45, Juniperus Canadensis; 46, Juniperus Sabina; 47, Juniperus Virginiana; 48, Juniperus Cracovia; 49, Juniperus Gossanthamea; 50, Juniperus Oblonga; 51, Juniperus Chinensis; 52, Juniperus Flagelliformis; 53, Juniperus Repeus; 54, Juniperus Tamariscifolia; 55, Juniperus Bedfordiana; 56, Juniperus Japonica; 57, Ligustrum Japonica; 58, Lauris Nobilis; 59, Mespilus Pyracantha; 60, Picea Pictinata; 61, Picea Balsamea; 62, Pinus Strobus; 63, Pinus Excelsa; 64, Pinus Sylvestris; 65, Pinus Austriaca; 66, Pinus Cembra; 67, Pinus Pumilis; 68, Rhododendron Ponticum; 69, Rhododendron Catawbinses; 70, Taxus Baccata; 71, Taxus Baccata Stricta; 72, Taxus Hibernica; 73, Taxus Canadensis; 74, Taxus Fortunci; 75, Taxus Fortunci, female; 76, Taxus Adpressa; 77, Taxus Japonica; 78, Thuya Dumosa; 79, Thuya Occidentalis; 80, Thuya Plicata; 81, Thuya Filiformis; 82, Thuya Gigantea; 83, Thuya Decurreus; (Libocedrus;) 84, Thuya Siberica; 85, Thuya Aurea; 86, Thuya Glauca; 87, Thuya Hoveyi; 88, Thuya Reidi; 89, Thuya Sinensis, var; 90, Thuyopsis Borealis; 91, Ullex Europea.

CHARLES MURDOCK, of Ellenville, N. Y., exhibits in active operation, Automatic Stave and Barrel Machinery, which is most ingeniously contrived, and works very effectively. It is for sawing, planing and jointing staves for all descriptions of casks and barrels for trussing and for chamfering and crozing the barrel, for splitting and shaving hoops, and for cutting and shaping iron hoops. The stave is sawed from a block of wood, in the direction of the grain, the saw acting also as a plane, and requiring much less power than in machines sawing across the grain. The saw is of a form to give the required longitudinal curve to the stave, and also its transverse curvature. In connection with the carriage an automatic adjustable feed is arranged, by which the thickness of the staves can be changed at will. Forty thousand staves per day can be produced upon a machine with which four carriages may be operated, and no previous preparation of the wood is necessary.

EMERY BROTHERS, of Albany, exhibit a cotton gin and condenser, for which special excellence is claimed. The teeth are so formed as not to injure the fibre of the cotton as many machines do. The cotton is discharged directly from the gin to the condenser, and from the condenser in a sheet or bat, and at the same time the dust and dirt are separated from the lint. It requires small space to operate in, can be used in the open field, and can be transported from one plantation to another, saving the expense of large buildings such as hitherto employed in the cotton-growing regions.

Telegraph Swindlers at Large—Look out for Them.

The public are requested to be upon their guard in regard to a swindling operation which now is being extensively practiced. The operation is as follows: a person representing himself as a messenger from the American Telegraph Company will call at the residence of some merchant, lawyer, or other citizen, and ask if he is in, and if the messenger is informed that he is not in, or is not at home, the messenger then asks for the lady of the house, and hands her a message purporting to be for her husband. The messenger informing her that there is two, three or four dollars to collect on the message, and as the swindler has the appearance of a regular telegraph messenger, she generally pays him the amount.

The envelopes by which the fraud is perpetrated are stamped (not printed) in red ink: "American Telegraph Company."

The American Telegraph Company is doing all in its power to arrest these telegraph swindlers, and have succeeded in catching one of them. They expect to catch the others in a few days. In the meantime, they wish to caution the public to be on their guard

NATIONAL FINANCE.

SECRETARY McCULLOCH'S SPEECH AT FORT WAYNE.

His Views on National Finances—An Irredeemable Paper Currency Only as a Measure of Necessity—He Favors a Well-Secured Convertible Paper Currency.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 12, 1865.

I send you that part of Hon. HUGH MCCULLOCH'S speech at the banquet given to him at Fort Wayne, last evening, which relates to the finances:

You know that I did not seek, as I did not expect, to be Secretary of the Treasury. To this fact I attribute to a great degree the good feeling and indulgence that have been manifested toward me in the very trying and responsible position I occupy. I accepted the office of Secretary of the Treasury with great distrust of my ability to meet the public expectation, but with a sincere desire to do so, and to conduct the affairs of this great department so as to aid in restoring the credit of the government, which has been damaged by the greatness of the public debt, and the uncertainty in regard to the duration, if not to the result of the war, and in bringing up the obligations of the government to the specie standard. I am not one of those who seem to repudiate coin as a measure of value, and to make a secured paper currency the standard. On the contrary, I belong to that class of persons who, regarding an exclusively metallic currency as an impracticable thing among enterprising and commercial people, nevertheless look upon an irredeemable currency as an evil which circumstances may for a time render a necessity, but which is never to be sustained as a policy. By the common consent of the nations, gold and silver are the only true measures of value. They are the necessary regulators of trade. I have myself no more doubt that these metals were prepared by the Almighty for this very purpose than I have that iron and coal were prepared for the purposes in which they are being used. I favor a well-secured convertible paper currency. No other can to any extent be a proper substitute for coin. Of course, it is not expected that there shall be a dollar in coin in reserve for every dollar of paper in circulation. This is not necessary. For all ordinary home transactions, a paper currency is sufficient, but there are constantly occurring periods when the balance between countries, and in the United States between its different sections, must be settled in coin. These balances are insignificant in amount in comparison with the transactions out of which they arise; and when a vicious system of credit does not too long postpone settlements, they are arranged without disturbing the movements of coin. Whenever specie is needed for this purpose or for any other purpose, the paper currency of the country should be convertible into it; and a circulation not so convertible will not be, and ought not to be long tolerated by the people. The present inconvertible currency of the United States was a necessity of war, but now that the war has ceased, and the government ought not to be a borrower, this currency should be brought up to a specie standard; and I see no way of doing it but by withdrawing a portion of it from circulation. I have no faith in a prosperity which was the effect of a depreciated currency, nor can I see any safe path to tread but that which leads to specie payment. The extreme high prices which now prevail in the United States are an unerring indication that the business of the country is in an unhealthy condition. We are measuring values by a false standard. We have a circulating medium altogether larger than is needed for legitimate business. The excess is used in speculations. The United States to-day is the best market in the world for foreigners to sell in, and among the poorest to buy in. The consequence is, Europe is selling us more than she buys of us, including our securities, which ought not to go abroad; and there is a debt rolling up against us that must be settled in part, at least, with coin. The longer the inflation continues, the more difficult will it be for us to get back to the solid ground of specie payment, to which we must return sooner or later. If Congress shall, early in the approaching session, authorize the funding of the legal tenders, and the work of a reduction is commenced and carried on resolutely, but carefully and prudently, we shall reach it probably without serious embarrassment to legitimate business. If not, we shall have a brief period of hollow and seductive prosperity, resulting in widespread bankruptcy and disaster. There are other objections to the present inflation. It is, I fear, corrupting the public morals, it is converting the business of the country into gambling, and seriously diminishing the labor of the country. This is always the effect of excessive circulation. The kind of gambling which it produces is not confined to the stock and produce boards, where the very terms which are used by the operators indicate the nature of the transactions, but it is spreading through our towns and into the rural districts. Men are apparently getting rich, while morality languishes, and the productive industry of the country is being diminished. Good morals in business, and safe, persevering industry, if not at a discount, are considered too old fogyish for the present times. But I feel that this is not the occasion for croaking, and perhaps I ought to apologize for the train of remarks into which I have been led, but I feel anxious about the present inflation and its effects upon the business and morals of the country. I am hopeful that by wise legislation we shall escape a financial collapse, and I am confident that a grand future is before the United States. I am hopeful that the currency may be brought to the specie standard, without those financial troubles which have, in all countries, followed protracted and expensive wars. By the experience of the last four years we are led to the conclusion that our people have a latent power that always manifests itself when required, and is equal to any emergency. I have faith in that as we have, to the astonishment of the world, raised immense armies, larger, I apprehend, than any single nation ever brought into the field, and met the enormous expenses of the war without borrowing from other nations, we shall also be able, without a financial crisis, to fund our surplus currency, and interest bearing notes; bring back business to a specie standard, and place the credit of the country on the most satisfactory basis. If we do this, we shall accomplish what the soundest thinkers in Europe have considered an impossibility, and what no other people but the free and enterprising people of the United States, occupying the grandest country in the world, could accomplish. But should we be disappointed in these hopeful expectations; should no early check be put upon the issues of paper money; should prices still further advance, and speculation be still further stimulated, and the result thereof be extensive bankruptcy, depression and hard times; the grand destiny of this country and this government will not be affected. The United States occupy the best portion of the temperate zone of a continent, stretching out its arms to Europe on the one side and Asia on the other, and producing all articles necessary for the subsistence and comfort of the race. If cotton be King, he is, thank God, enthroned again. If bread be King, where should the capital be but in this great valley of the Mississippi? This nation has within itself everything that is needed to make it the greatest among the family of nations. Coal and iron are in juxtaposition and in inexhaustible supply; mountains and valleys rich enough in gold and silver to furnish the world for all time with what may be needed for circulation and other uses; copper and lead, and other minerals, in no less abundance; a soil of wonderful fertility; a climate salubrious and diversified; and, above all, republican institutions, and an energetic and cultivated people. We have, it is true, difficult questions growing out of the war to be settled, but I have an abiding confidence that they will be settled, as they come up for settlement, in such a manner as will strengthen the Union and add to our national renown. The labor question at the South is one of those questions; but if there be no outside interference, it will not, I apprehend, be a very difficult one. On the contrary, it is quite likely to be a self-adjusting one. The planter needs the labor of his former slaves, and the high price which Southern products will command for years to come will enable him to pay liberally for it. The colored people will soon learn that freedom from slavery does not mean freedom from work. The interests of the two races will not long be antagonistic. The whites will need the labor of the blacks, and the blacks will need employment. There is as much danger to be apprehended from the unwillingness of the latter to labor for a support, as from an indisposition to pay fair wages. Like all other economical questions, it will be settled by the necessities and interests of the parties. Fortunately for the solution of this question and the well-being of laboring men generally, capital is not supreme in the United States. It does not, as in most other countries, hold labor under its control, and dole out to it just such remuneration only as will make it most productive. Labor is a power in this free country, with its cheap lands, which are within the reach of all industrious men, and dictate terms to capital. There is no part of the world where labor is more needed than in the Southern States. Nowhere will it soon command better prices. This labor question at the South will, I doubt not, be satisfactorily arranged in due time for the best interests of all concerned.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

The Majority Exceeds that of last November for President Lincoln.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 14.

Official returns from thirty-two counties show a Union gain of 20,000. Thirty-two counties to hear from will probably increase the gains, so as to make the actual majority 23,000 or 25,000.

From present indications the Union majority at the late election will exceed that of Mr. LINCOLN by several thousand. Official returns from forty counties thus far have been received. Twenty-six counties are yet to be heard from.

From New-Orleans.

The steamship *George Cromwell*, Capt. STANNARD, from New-Orleans the 7th inst., with merchandise and passengers to H. B. CROMWELL & Co., arrived yesterday. Passed in the river, bound up, steamers *George Washington*, Capt. GAGER, and *Guiding Star*, Capt. BERRY, hence.

SPECIE—American Exchange National Bank, $7,500; G. S. ROBBINS & SON, $3,000; total, $10,500.

The Union Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 14.

A dispatch from Lawrence, Kansas, says that the commissioners appointed by the President to report on the Union Pacific Railroad had a meeting, but could not agree. Two reports will therefore be made. The majority report is against the road, and the minority report is in favor of accepting it. Passenger and freight trains now make regular trips over the road.

The Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Saturday, Oct. 14.

The Presbyterian Synod of Kentucky has been in session three days. No action has been taken on any proposition as yet. The regular officers have been elected.

Dr. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE made a motion censuring and proposing to cut off the majority of the Louisville Presbytery, alleging that they had rebelled against the authority of the General Assembly, by adopting a paper entitled "A declaration and testimony against the action of the Assembly, and errors propagated by the Assembly during the last five years."

Dr. BRECKINRIDGE made a speech of considerable length, yesterday, on the subject, and will be followed by Dr. WILSON and other members of the Louisville Presbytery to-day.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, Oct. 14.

A heavy storm commenced last night, and has prevailed all day.

The steamer *Wm. P. Clyde* has arrived here with the steamer *John Gibson* in tow. The *Clyde* picked up the *Gibson* in a disabled condition, with her wheel lost, twenty miles north of Chincoteague.

Heavy Robbery.

A safe of the Erie Railroad Company, in use by one of their paymasters at Port Jervis, was opened on the 11th inst., and $20,000 in currency abstracted therefrom. Over $14,000 of the amount was yesterday morning found buried on premises near by, and such information has been obtained as to justify the hope that the whole will be recovered and the thieves arrested.

Arrivals in the City.

Major-Gen. Geo. B. McClellan is expected to arrive in this city from Europe in about three weeks.

W. Bartlett and wife, of Cleveland, are stopping at the St. James Hotel, in this city. Mr. Bartlett, as auditor of the Cleveland Erie Railroad, has strongly identified himself with the railroad interests of this country.

Dr. Horatio Stone, author and sculptor, has determined to make this city his residence during the coming Winter. The doctor, as author of several romances, has shown himself a worthy member of the *literati;* and, as the designer and executor of the statue of John Hancock, President of the first Continental Congress, he has won the commendations of the lovers of art.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FAIR FOR THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.—The Ladies' Visiting Committee of the Soldiers' Home, in the City of Philadelphia, propose to open a National Fair at the Academy of Music, on the 23d day of October next, for the purpose of raising a building and endowment fund for the institution with which they are connected. The Soldiers' Home has been incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, for the relief of soldiers and seamen who have been honorably discharged from, and the children of those who have died in the service of the country. The Cooper-shop Soldiers' Home has been merged in this institution by legislative authority, and is now in successful operation, but as the building now occupied, at the corner of Race and Crown streets, is entirely inadequate to the necessities of the Home, the managers have given their sanction to the proposed fair. Although the Home is located in Philadelphia, its benefactions are not limited by State boundaries. Its doors are freely opened to every deserving soldier and sailor of the republic who seeks admission. The management contemplates an Industrial Department in the institution, in which the inmates who are able to work at their trades may find employment, and thus be relieved from the position of mere dependants on public charity. It contemplates also a department where children of those who have died in the service will be tenderly protected and carefully educated and prepared for suitable vocations. Donations in money for the fair may be sent to WILLIAM STRUTHERS, Treasurer, No. 1,022 Market-street. Donations in goods, provisions, &c., may be sent to the Soldiers' Home, corner of Race and Crown streets, Philadelphia, marked to care of Mrs. D. HADDOCK, Jr., President, or Mrs. J. HORNER, Secretary.

SENIOR'S COFFIN MANUFACTORY DESTROYED.—Between 5 and 6 o'clock last evening, fire was discovered on the second-story of Mr. EDWARD H. SENIOR'S coffin manufactory, at No. 57 Downing-street, and before the bells struck the alarm, the flames had enveloped the entire second story. This delay in calling out the firemen is said to have been occasioned by an alarm just at that time for a fire in Mr. FALKENMEYER'S looking-glass-frame manufactory, at No. 171 Suffolk-street. The fire had enveloped the coffin manufactory before the firemen had unlimbered their hose, and they therefore turned their attention to saving surrounding property. In this they succeeded. Mr. SENIOR'S loss is estimated at $15,000. He has $3,300 insurance on stock and $2,000 on the building, in the Greenwich office. No. 59 Downing-street, owned by Mr. SENIOR, and occupied by Mrs. MARY BARRON, was slightly damaged by fire and water. The building is insured for $2,000 by the Irving Company, and Mrs. BARRON has $4,000 insurance on her furniture, in the Peter Cooper office. Mr. R. SOMERVILLE, of No. 61 Downing-street, sustained trivial loss from damage by water. Mrs. DOUGLAS, Mrs. BRADY, Mr. MCCLOSKEY, Mr. MCAVOY, and Mr. WOLF, occupants of Nos. 76 and 78 Carmine-street, also lost something from damage by water and breakage of furniture in moving. The Sixth-avenue cars, which, it appears, have no bridges to cover the firemen's hose on their track, were stopped two hours.

SALE OF RARE AUTOGRAPHS, &C.—At Messrs. BANGS, MERWIN & Co.'s sale, on Friday evening, of autographs and continental money, an autograph letter by Thomas Jefferson, giving power of attorney to John Barnes to receive dividends belonging to Kosciusko, sold for $4; Lafayette's signature brought $2; one page written by James Monroe, $3 50; letter by Winfield Scott, 50 cents; autograph of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, 60 cents; signature of John Tyler, 25 cents; of Martin Van Buren, 5 cents; of Fernando Wood, 2 cents; Daniel Webster's check on the Bank of the United States sold for $1, and his note for $500 brought 25 cents. Fernando Wood's "single eye" Mayoralty letter brought 37½ cents; an indenture bearing the signature of Stephen Girard sold at 5 cents. George Washington's check for $500 was sold for $7. The check reads thus:

"To the Bank of Columbia:

Pay to WILLIAM THORNTON, Esq., or bearer, five hundred dollars.

MOUNT VERNON, 27th Oct., 1798. G. WASHINGTON."

A SCARCITY OF WATER APPREHENDED.—The Commissioners of the Croton Aqueduct Department have issued a notice to the effect that the supply of water has been seriously diminished by the late drouth, and requesting persons to be economical in its consumption. The flow in the Croton River has been reduced to its lowest stage, and should the drouth continue one week longer the average supply will be diminished by about one third. The commissioners say: "The public is earnestly requested to be warned by this notice, and to exercise the utmost economy in all the uses of water. If this be done, and even an ordinary degree of vigilance be observed in guarding against reckless and dishonest waste, it will be found that there is sufficient water for all reasonable and just uses. If not, no effort on our part can prevent results which will certainly bring to our citizens very great inconvenience, and possibly incalculable loss."

LADIES' ASSOCIATION OF THE CITY OF RICHMOND.—At a recent meeting of the Ladies' Association of the City of Richmond, Va., for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers of the late Southern Confederacy, resolutions were adopted tendering grateful acknowledgments to friends in New-York and elsewhere for donations; to Rev. C. K. MARSHALL, D. D., for his faithfulness and efficiency in the work committed to him, and the New-York TIMES and other journals for timely notices of the enterprise.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The annual inspection of this regiment will take place as follows: The right wing, Companies D, C, H, G and K, together with the field, staff and non-commissioned staff, on Friday, 20th day of October. The left wing, Companies A, B, F, E and I, together with the band and drum corps, on Saturday, 21st day of October. Roll-call of companies at 9:30 o'clock of each above-mentioned days.

PICTURE OF NAPOLEON.—Among the many fine pictures at the Fine Arts Institute, No. 625 Broadway, is an excellent personification of the First NAPOLEON, done by MARSDEN, after the world-renowned original, by DAVID, in the Louvre. It is said to be a very successful effort. At any rate, a copy of DAVID'S picture is well worth a visit from those who have not had access to the original. We understand that this copy is for sale.

COLLISION IN THE EAST RIVER.—Yesterday the sloop *Star*, of Elizabethport, under command of Capt. TAYLOR, was run into at Pier No. 8, East River, by the steam-tug *Preston*. The sloop's lines were parted, one of her planks was torn off, and she was carried out into the stream. Sergt. O'BRIEN went to her assistance with the Harbor Police boat, and succeeded in towing her back to Pier No. 8, and there she sunk.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS.—The annual festival of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylums will take place at the Academy of Music, on Thursday next, at 2 P. M., and in the evening at 7.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—In this institution, yesterday, there were 290 patients. During the week 64 were admitted, 66 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 8 died.

FUNERAL OF DR. JONES.—The hour for the funeral services of Rev. LOT JONES, D. D., has been changed to 11 A. M., Tuesday next.

SHAVER'S PATENT ERASER.—This useful little implement certainly deserves the title of *multum in parvo*. It combines an eraser, paper-cutter, folder, pen-knife, burnisher and pencil sharpener. It is handsome in appearance, and is sold at a very moderate price.

NEW-JERSEY.

CASUALTY ON THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.—Shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, as a train of cars was crossing the meadows back of Hudson City, a heavily laden wagon, drawn by three horses, was struck at the turnpike crossing. The wagon and contents were scattered in all directions, the driver fatally injured, and two of the horses were instantly killed. The train was stopped, and the injured man, who was in the employ of Mr. KINGSLAND, paper manufacturer, was taken to OSCAR SANFORD'S hotel, where everything possible was done for him, but he survived only a short time. The name of the deceased could not be ascertained.

THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN'S PARADE.—A number of fire companies passed through Jersey City yesterday, on their way to Philadelphia. Engine Company No. 4, of Boston, were received at the depot by Engine Company No. 5, and were entertained by them at Taylor's Hotel. On their return on Wednesday the Boston company will be received by No. 5, and will remain as their guests for a day or two. C. Minot Engine Company No. 7, (steamer,) left Jersey City last evening for Philadelphia, via the Delaware and Raritan Canal. Liberty Engine Company No. 1, (with their steamer "Uncle Dan,") will leave Jersey City at 6 o'clock this (Sunday) evening, by the New-Jersey Road. They will number seventy men.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—Late on Friday night, CHARLES J. QUETIL, engineer on Mr. KENNARD'S steam yacht, was attacked, as is alleged, by WM. O'NEILL and HENRY BROWN, on the dock, and was kicked and beat until he was rendered helpless, when they fled. O'NEILL was subsequently arrested. The assailants were formerly employed as firemen on the yacht, but the cause for the brutal act is not known.

THE POPULATION OF HUDSON COUNTY.—According to the census returns just completed the total population of Hudson County is 82,900, viz.: Jersey City, 37,370; Hoboken, 12,973; Hudson City, 10,509; Town of Bergen, 6,740; Greenville, 1,382; Bayonne, 2,931; Harrison, 1,593; North Bergen, 2,024; West Hoboken, 3,350; town of Union, 2,527; Union Township, 1,113; Weehawken, 388.

HUDSON COUNTY COURTS.—Up to yesterday the Grand Jury of Hudson County have brought in forty-four indictments.

Figures will not lie and the statistics of the sales of PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus" during the last two years show that it has attained a popularity never reached by any of the French, English, or German perfumes previous to their exclusion from the country under the present tariff.—*Leavenworth Bulletin.*

Do not Waste your Money Buying any of the numerous worthless articles called GOLD PENS, which have flooded the market for the last few years, when at lower prices you can get pens which are acknowledged to be the BEST IN THE WORLD.

Avoid the shameless Upstarts, whose lack of brains compels them to attempt imitation, *even to the advertisement.* If you want the full value of your money, call on A. MORTON, No. 25 Maiden-lane, or inclose stamp for circular.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

The Universal Clothes-Wringer, with cog-wheels. Warranted the best in use. Salesmen wanted everywhere. R. C. BROWNING, Gen. Ag't, 347 Broadway.

"A Cold in the Head" Cured in Half an hour by the use of DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF. ☞Sold by all druggists.

MARRIED.

SNELL—HARRIS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 11, by Rev. R. S. FOSTER, HENRY SNELL and LIZZIE E., daughter of Wm. H. Harris, both of this city. No cards.

DIED.

CLEVELAND.—At Yonkers, on Saturday, Oct. 14, HENRY B. CLEVELAND, in the 36th year of his age.

CRAWFORD.—On Saturday, Oct. 14, after a long and severe illness, MARY AUGUSTA, eldest daughter of George and Margaretta Crawford, aged 23 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 261 West 19th-st., on Monday, Oct. 16, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Chicago papers please copy.

DEAN.—At White Plains, on Friday, Oct. 13, ENOCH DEAN, in the 70th year of his age.

Funeral will take place from the White Plains Village Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday, the 16th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 14, 1865.

$15,000	U.S. 6s, 5-20s R.	102	
15,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s..C.		
	Ex-Nov. Coup..	105⅛	
$4,500	do.....	105⅛	
15,000	do.....2d call	105⅛	
5,000	U. S. 6s,5-20s..C.		
	New Issue, Ex-		
	Nov. Coup.....	103	
10,000	do.....	102⅞	
6,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s. C.	93¾	
1,150	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s.		
	First Ser...8'll	98⅛	
2,500	do.....	98⅛	
10,000	do.....	98⅛	
5,000	do.2d Ser. 8'll	98	
5,000	do.....	98⅛	
108,000	do.....	98⅛	
4,500	do.3d Ser. 8'll	97⅜	
4,000	do.....	98⅜	
65,000	U. S. 6s, 1 yr. Cer.		
	New Issue.....	98⅛	
5,000	N.Y.St. 7s, Boun-		
	ty Loan.....	98⅜	
4,000	Louisiana 6s...	74	
10,000	Ohio & M. Cer. b3	30	
2,000	Hud.2d M.S.F.Bs	103	
5,000	Ill. Cen. Bs.....	107	
1,000	To.&W.1st M.Ex.	90½	
5,000	At. & G.W.1st M.		
	Ohio Division..	97	
2,000	Mil. & St.P.1st..	86	
5	Bank of New-York	114	
50	Phenix Bank.....	89	
25	Bank of Commerce	107	
85	Ninth Nat. Bank...	104	
100	Cumb. Coal Pr.....	47⅛	
100	do.....c	47⅛	
100	do...2d call.b3	47⅛	
10	West. Union Tel.	73	
100	Quick. Min. Co....	49¾	
100	Mariposa M. Co....	12	
200	Cen. Am. T. Co....	38	
100	do.....	37	
10	Chi., Bur. & Q.....	130	
100	do.....	132	

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

100	New-York Cen...s3	101⅛	
100	Erie Railway.....c	91⅛	
300	Hud. Riv. R.....s3	108½	
200	Reading R.....c	117	
3500	do.....	117	
200	Mich. Cen. R.....	115⅛	
100	Mich. S. & N. I...b3	76⅞	
200	do.....	76½	
800	do.....c	76⅝	
600	do.....b3	76⅜	
100	Chic. & R. I.....s3	109⅜	
200	do.....	109¼	
2400	Cleve. & Pitts....	78⅜	
1300	do.....c	78⅝	
200	do.....s3	78⅞	
200	do.....c	78⅝	
300	do.....c	78⅝	
600	do.....s3	78½	
50	Spring Moun. Coal	58	
50	Consolidation Coal		
	of Maryland...	44⅛	
300	N. Y. Cen. R.....	101	
600	do.....c	100⅞	
300	do.....b10	101	
100	do.....s60	100⅞	
900	do.....2d call	100⅞	
510	Erie Railroad.....	91⅜	
500	do.....	91⅜	
1000	do.....2d call	91⅜	
300	Erie R. Pref.....	85	
200	Hud. Riv. R.....	108½	
100	do.....c	108⅝	
600	Chi. & N. W.....	31⅜	
200	do.....s30	31⅞	
200	Reading R.....	116⅛	
500	do.....	116⅜	
500	do.....	116⅛	
500	do.....2d call	116⅛	
1200	do.....2d call	116⅛	
500	do.....	116⅜	
1100	Mich. S. & N. I....	76	
500	do.....s10	76	
200	do.....2d call	76	
100	Ill. Cen. R.....s60	127	
1600	Clev. & Pitts. R...	78	
200	do.....b3	78⅜	
2000	do.....	78⅜	
700	do.....s3	78⅛	
200	do.....2d call	78⅜	
1000	do.....	78⅜	
25	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	66¾	
800	do.....	66	
100	do.....s30	66	
100	do.....2d call	66	
50	do.....	66⅛	
300	Chi. & R. I.....	109⅜	
100	do.....	109⅞	
200	do.....	109	
200	Mil. & P. du C. R....	64¼	
200	do.....	64⅜	
	12 M. & Pr. D. C. 2d Pr.	89	
100	P., Ft. W. & C.....	101	
200	do.....2d call	101	

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000	O. & M. Cer....	30	
2,000	do.....	29⅞	
100	N. Y. Cen. R.....c	100⅜	
200	do.....c	100⅞	
900	do.....b3	101	
300	do.....	101	
700	do.....c	101	
100	do.....	100⅛	
100	do.....s3	101	
100	do.....b3	101⅛	
600	Erie Railroad.....	92	
1400	do.....	92⅛	
1100	do.....c	92⅛	
800	do.....s3	92	
600	do.....c	92	
2200	do.....	92¼	
700	do.....b3	92⅛	
500	do.....s3	92⅜	
400	do.....b5	92⅜	
600	Hud. Riv. R.....	108¼	
100	do.....c	108	
100	do.....s3	108	
800	Mich. S. & N. I....	77	
900	do.....c	77⅛	
1500	do.....	77⅛	
500	do.....s3	77⅛	
600	do.....c	77⅛	
1400	do.....	77⅛	
400	do.....	77⅛	
2000	do.....b3	77⅛	
400	do.....c	77¼	
300	do.....	77⅛	
100	do.....	77⅛	
600	do.....s3	77⅛	
100	do.....	77⅛	
2800	Reading R.....	117	
630	do.....b30	117	
230	do.....c	117⅛	
500	do.....	117⅛	
100	Mich. Cen. R.....	115⅛	
600	Cleve. & Pitts.....	79⅛	
1900	do.....	79⅜	
1500	do.....b3	79⅜	
200	do.....s3	79⅜	
1800	do.....b3	79⅛	
400	do.....s3	79¼	
700	do.....c	79⅛	
800	do.....c	79⅛	
400	C. & R. I. R.....	109¼	
100	do.....s3	109⅛	
200	Chi. & N. W.....c	31⅞	
400	do.....b3	31⅞	
100	Chi. & N. W. Pr....	66¼	
300	do.....c	66	
400	Mil. & Pr. Du C....	65	
200	do.....s3	64⅞	
100	do.....c	65	
500	do.....	65⅛	
200	do.....b3	65¼	
100	do.....s3	65⅜	
200	T. H. & A. R. Pr.b3	72½	
300	Canton Co.....b3	42½	
200	Cum. Coal Co.....	47	
400	Quick. Min. Co....	49¾	
100	Mariposa M. Co....	12	

SATURDAY, Oct. 14—P. M.

The business of Saturday in the Money Market is much steadier at 7 ₰ cent. to the Stock Brokers than on Thursday and Friday. Accounts at bank were made up with comparative ease before 2 o'clock, and some of the leading firms on the Street carried good balances over to Monday.

The price of Gold was steady at 144⅜@144⅞ ₰ cent. There was a further shipment of California Gold and Silver Bars to Europe by the day's steamers of $601,820, making the entire shipments of the week $812,120. The rates of Exchange on London closed 109@109¼ ₰ cent. for Gold for standard Bank bills.

At the Stock Exchange the Government Stocks were steady at about Friday's last quotations, and there was a subsequent improvement in 6-20s on Wall-street, under large orders to buy at 105¼ ₰ cent. The Railways opened steady and closed with decided firmness at the following quotations, as compared with Friday P. M.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s.....	93¾	93⅝	N. West Pref....	65½	66
U. S. 5-20s.....	105⅜	105⅛	Rock Island.....	108½	108½
U. S. 7-30s.....	98⅝	98½	Fort Wayne.....	100	101⅛
N. Y. Central...	101	101	Cumb'land Coal.	46⅞	47
Erie.....	91¼	92⅜	Quicksilver.....	49½	49¾
Hudson.....	108	108	Mariposa.....	12	12
Reading.....	117¾	117	Canton.....	42	42¼
Mich. Southern..	75½	77	Atlantic Mail....	146	147
Illinois Central.	136¾	138	American Gold..	144⅞	144⅞
Pittsburgh.....	78¼	78½	Ohio Certificates	30	29⅜
Northwest.....	31¼	31⅜	Toledo.....	105¼	105⅜

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York.....	114	Metropolitan.....	116
Manhattan.....	130	People's.....	110
Mechanics'.....	111	Market.....	111
America.....	130	Shoe and Leather....	100
City.....	175	Corn Exchange.....	108½
Phenix.....	98	St. Nicholas.....	99
Commerce.....	106	Commonwealth.....	100
Mechanics' B'k Ass..	105	Import's' & Traders'.	96
American Exchange.	116	Park.....	145
Pacific.....	150	Central National...	114
Chatham.....	130	First National.....	205
Bank of the Republic.	109	Fourth National.....	96
Irving.....	108	Ninth National.....	103

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1883.....	93	Tol. & Wab. 1st, Ex'd ..	90
N. Y. Cen. 6s, 1887.....	90	Mil. & P. du C. 1st M..	101
N. Y. Cen. 7s, 1876 ...	100	Galena & Chic. Ext.....	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con 1876..	104	Chi. & R. I. 1st mort....	100
Erie 1st M. ex div., '82..	104	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund..	96
Erie 6s, 2d mort., '62..	102	N. J. & Cam. 1st mort.....	101
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1920..	73½	N. J. Cen. 2d mort.....	105
Buf. N. Y. & E. 1st M. '77	94	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st M.	104
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M. '69..	100	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds..	95
Hud. R. 7s, 2d, S. F., '83	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3d M..	85
Harlem 1st mort., 99-72	102	Cleve. & P. 3d m. con...	86
Harlem 2ds, 1st mort..	90	Cleve. & P. 4th mort....	70
N. York & Harlem, '66..	98	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st M.	70
Ill. Cen. 7 P. c., 1875 ...	107	Chi. & Alton S. F.....	86
Alton & S. M. 2ds pref..	79	Alt. & Ill. West. 1st M.	97
Alton & T. H. 1st M. In.	76	Ohio & Miss. 1st mor ..	77½
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bs..	90	Peninsula R. & Bonds..	75
Chi. & N. W. 1st M....	91	Mil. & Mis. Con. 1st mor.	76
Dub. & S. W. 1st mort..	101	Chic. & Mil. 1st M.....	87
Tol. & Wab 1st M.....	90	Joliet & Chic. 1st mort.	92

THE RUSSIAN AMERICAN TELEGRAPH.

The Fleet at Sitka—The Vessels, &c.

Correspondence of the Rochester Union.

FLAG-SHIP GOLDEN GATE,
NEW ARCHANGEL, (SITKA,)
RUSSIAN AMERICA, Sunday, Aug. 13, 1865.

At length the fleet of vessels belonging to the Western Union Extension Telegraph Company are in the North Pacific Ocean, laden with construction material and a corps of officers and men to explore the vast region of country through which the electric line is soon to pass. The bark *Golden Gate*, flag-ship of the expedition, and the steamer *Geo. S. Wright*, left San Francisco on the 10th of July the former bound for this port, and the latter, with Col. C. S. BULKLEY, Engineer in Chief, on board, to Victoria, V. I. The bark *Clara Bell*, which sailed from New-York on the 30th of January last, was supposed to be at this port. The bark *Palmetto*, with coal for the steamer in some harbor about latitude 55 deg., and the schooner *Milton Badger*, at Victoria. These five vessels form the fleet under command of Capt. S. C. SCAMMON, of the United States Revenue service, chief of marine service of the expedition. After a pleasant sail of thirty-one days, we arrived at New Archangel on the 10th inst., where we found the steamer *Wright*, which had arrived from Victoria the previous day, and the bark *Clara Bell*, which had arrived from New-York two months previous. A salute of fifteen guns was fired by the flag-ship as a compliment to the Russian authorities, which was responded to by a salute from their batteries on shore. On the following day Lieut. Gov. SCHOFF, in the absence of the Governor of Russian America, came on board and was duly received by the marine and land officers of the expedition. The fleet of vessels now in this port will, in a few days, separate for different ports along the coast of Siberia and Russian America. One vessel on her way to Behrings Straits, will stop at the mouth of the Kvichpak, which is a great river with a delta one hundred miles in width, reaching from 61 deg. 30' min. to 63 deg. Here a party under command of Maj. KENNICOTT will disembark and make explorations along the course of that river, which has never yet been thoroughly explored, though it was attempted some fifteen or twenty years ago by a party of Russians. Mr. KENNICOTT has spent several years on the Youcan River, into which the Pelly River of British America enters, and which is supposed to join the Kvichpak. While Major KENNICOTT ascends the Kvichpak, Major POPE will ascend the Frazer River, and explore to the Pelly and Youcan, where the two parties will meet. Major POPE and party started in May last, and are now far into the interior. A land party of engineers and explorers will be landed at the mouth of the Anadyr River, in latitude 65 degrees in Siberia, who will ascend that river and explore through that section of country, where they will meet a company of explorers from the Amoor River, under command of your townsman, Maj. ABASA, who will attend the erection of the line from Nicolaieffski to Petropaulouski. Col. BULKELEY will probably examine the Gulf of Anadyr, which lies immediately south of Behring's Straits, for the purpose of ascertaining the most desirable location for laying the submarine cable. The width of the gulf in latitude 62 deg. is 400 miles; but there is an island in the middle, so the greatest stretch of the cable would be about 250 miles, which distance is much shorter than the submarine cable between Varna and Balaklava, which was laid in 1855, (a distance of 340 miles,) and has been in successful operation ever since. The cable from Sardinia to Africa was laid in 1857, and is 125 miles long. The first submarine cable ever laid was between Dover and Calais, and has been in operation for fifteen years.

If the Atlantic cable has been successfully laid and in operation, the completion of the Russo-American overland line will complete the circling of the world. If we commence on the English coast, thence by submarine cable to Holland, thence overland through Prussia to Moscow, thence to Ninji-Novgorod, thence over the Ural Mountains and through Siberia via Omsk and Irkoutsk to the Amoor, and thence along the Amoor to Nicolaieffski; thence around the shores of the Ochkotsh Sea and along the Russian Government road to Petropaulouski, at the extremity of the peninsula of Kamschatka, thence across the Gulf of Anadyr or directly across Behrings Straits to the Russian American Possessions, thence down the coast to the British Possessions, thence through Washington Territory and Oregon to San Francisco, thence across the continent to New-York, thence up the coast to Halifax, thence by submarine cable to Newfoundland, and thence by the Atlantic Cable to Ireland, and thence to England, the place of our beginning.

The work of the construction and laying of the wires of the Western Union Extension has been progressing with great rapidity along through the Frazer River Valley, and it is being rapidly pushed forward, under the supervision of Capt. CONWAY.

Sitka, or New Archangel, the capital of Russian America, is situated on Barnov Island, in latitude 57 deg., and contains a population of about 600 inhabitants. The town is romantically located at the base of a range of high mountains which extend the length of this island, at the end of which is situated Mount Edgecomb, a volcano. These mountains are densely covered with timber of the fir and spruce species, and grow from 50 to 200 feet in height, so closely together as to render them almost impossible of ascent.

DRY GOODS.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
FASHIONABLE DRESS SILKS,
Heavy Reps, Moire Antiques, Brocades, Rich Satins, Etc.
ALSO, LOW PRICED SILKS.
PLAIN, FASHIONABLE STRIPES, PLAIDS, Etc., Etc.
And at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS,
Linen Sheetings, Damasks, Napkins, Piano and Table Covers, Lace Curtains, Cornices, Loops, Curtain Materials, Blankets, Quilts, Counterpanes, &c., &c., &c.
Also at Stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
and Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND CLOAKINGS,
Doeskins, Tweeds, Waterproofs, Vestings, &c., &c.—a fine assortment at retail, for Men's, Boys' and Ladies' wear.
Also at stores Nos. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY,
RICH LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,
Lace Shawls, Sets, Trimming Laces, Handkf's, &c., &c.
ALSO, LOW-PRICED LACES
and Embroideries in great variety.
And at Stores No. 255 to 261 GRAND-STREET,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
No. 461 to 467 BROADWAY, (corner of Grand-st.)
FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND SHAWLS.
A large and attractive stock of fashionable cloaks of our own and foreign manufacture, including all the latest novelties. Also, Fall and Winter Shawls in every variety,
AND AT STORES No. 255 to 261 GRAND-ST.,
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, RUGS,
Stair Carpetings, Mats, Druggets, Rods, &c., &c.,
A VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT,
At retail below usual prices.

REAL WELSH FLANNELS,
EVERY QUALITY. ALSO, ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC FLANNELS, A FINE ASSORTMENT,
AT RETAIL.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465, and 467 BROADWAY,
Nos. 255, 257, 259, and 261 GRAND-ST.
Nos. 47 and 49 CATHARINE-ST.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT,
AT
LORD & TAYLOR'S,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.
LADIES' MORNING ROBES, ROBES DE CHAMBRE, CHEMISES, WAISTS, EMBROIDERED AND PLAIN SKIRTS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, UNDER CLOTHING, CLOAKS, SACQUES, HATS, CAPS, BOYS' SUITS, COATS, BLOUSES, WAISTS, &c., INFANTS' WARDROBES, BRIDAL OUTFITS, &c., ready-made and made to order.
PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS GIVEN TO ALL ORDERS IN THIS DEPARTMENT.

THE "GREAT RUSH."
OUR DECISION,
TO RETAIL ALL KINDS OF
DRY GOODS
at a small profit for CASH, has awakened so much enthusiasm, and created such an
UNPARALLELED DEMAND FOR GOODS,
that we are compelled this week to announce to our customers and the public generally, that for the present it will be best for all who can to do their shopping with us
EARLY IN THE MORNING,
for in the after part of the day we are often so crowded and hurried as to be unable to do a customer
FULL JUSTICE;
THEREFORE, WE SAY, COME EARLY IN THE DAY.
We bought largely during the last great decline in the market, and are ready and willing to give the benefit of the purchase
TO OUR CUSTOMERS.
NO OLD STOCK!
NO HIGH PRICES!!
Everything bought for cash, and sold for cash.
ALPACAS! ALPACAS! ALPACAS!!!
Great bargains in Black and Colored Alpacas. The prices are 40c., 50c., 62½c., 75c., 87½c. to $1 25, being at least 15c. a yard less than market prices.
BLANKETS FOR $7, WORTH $10.
BLANKETS FOR $8, WORTH $12.
FINER QUALITIES IN PROPORTION.
GREAT BARGAINS IN MUSLINS.
MUSLINS SOLD AT 1c. A YARD PROFIT.
PRICE THEM.
FLANNELS!
HAVE ALL WOOL FLANNELS,
for 40c., 45c., 50c., 62½c. and 75c. a yard.
HEAVY SHAKER FLANNELS, ALL PRICES.
Also, Bargains in PLAID and PLAIN POPLINS, together with various other styles of dress goods too numerous to mention. BALMORAL SKIRTS.
SCOTCH PLAIDS, ENGLISH SKIRTS, AMERICAN SKIRTS, RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
BEAVER CLOTHS FOR CLOAKS,
for $2 50, $3, $3 50, up to $5, that are very cheap. Parties wishing anything in our line will find it a good investment of time and money to visit our place of business, as all classes of goods are sold at a slight advance above cost.
NOTICE OUR LOCATION.
FOSTER BROTHERS.
NO. 272 BLEECKER-ST., corner Commerce.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Offer at retail a large stock of
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
FURS, SHAWLS,
SILKS AND DRESS GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, GLOVES,
LINENS,
CARPETS, CURTAINS,
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
AND
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S
UNDERCLOTHING,
AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Broadway and 10th-st.

C. W. FRENCH,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 607 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Just received a large stock of silk underclothing, English merino under-clothing, Shaker-flannel underclothing, beautiful French and English scarfs, warm gloves, carriage-blankets, traveling shawls, together with all the novelties of the season, direct from Paris and London. Call and see Winter styles at No. 607 BROADWAY.

MME. F. PINCHON,
having returned
FROM PARIS,
is prepared to exhibit
THE
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,
in
VELVET, SILK, CLOTH
and
OPERA CLOAKS,
No. 56 Bleecker-st.

"IT PAYS."
WHAT PAYS?
TO BUY YOUR DRY GOODS
Of FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner of Commerce-st.

BEADS BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

AT ELGER'S, NEW FALL GOODS, SELECTED by himself in Europe; the largest, cheapest, and most varied assortment in the city. Ladies' and gents' jet chains, pins, bracelets, buckles, ear-rings, &c.; pearl, jet, and fancy buttons; also, steel and gilt goods, English scissors, pen-knives, combs and brushes, portmonnaies, hair nets and waterfalls; also, a full line of best English small wares.
N. B.—JOUVIN'S, and other celebrated kid gloves, at low prices; undressed kids, new colors, only 90c.
W. J. ELGER,
Importer of Hosiery, Gloves, and Fancy Goods,
Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—FALL importation, from $30 to $2,500. J. RUSSELL, No. 252 Wooster-st., third door below Canal.

DRY GOODS.

AT LEGRAIN'S.
NEW FANCY PLAIDED AND STRIPED SILK AT $1 75, WORTH $2.
FRENCH POPLINS, IN ALL NEW SHADES.
ALSO PLAIDS JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS.

600 PIECES REAL LINSEY WOOLSEY at 80c., same sold at $1 50.

500 PIECES POPLINS at 75c., worth $1 40.

and many NEW GOODS in
SILKS,
WOOLEN,
DOMESTIC PRINTS AND DELAINES,
CLOTHS FOR CLOAKING,
BALMORAL SKIRTS AND SKIRTING,
HOUSE FURNISHING WHITE GOODS,
LACE CURTAINS AND UPHOLSTERY,
MOURNING GOODS,
GLOVES,
CLOAKS,

LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway,
corner Waverley-place.

AT LEGRAIN'S,
GLOVES.
OPENING OF A FULL LINE OF NEW STYLES OF
KID GLOVES,
FANCY CUFF; also
WHITE LADIES' BEAVER,
a new and exquisite article.
A full line of LADIES' MUFF GLOVES.
A full line of CHILDREN'S KID GLOVES.
GENTS' DOGSKIN reduced to $1 25.
The ANGELE or SEAMLESS KID GLOVE, at $1 75.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway.

NEW FRENCH BALMORALS.
GAYNOR'S CORSETS AND SKIRTS.
We will open
ON
WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH OF OCTOBER,
our fall importations of the above.
GAYNOR,
Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 765 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
LEGRAIN will open on MONDAY, Oct. 16, a large assortment of LYONS VELVET,
BASQUINES,
SACQUES,
CIRCULARS,
and JACKETS, together with an ELEGANT VARIETY of OPERA CLOAKS, just received per steamer *Persia*.
H. E. LEGRAIN,
No. 729 Broadway,
Corner Waverley-place.

A STORE FOR LINENS ONLY.
MILLIKEN & CO.,
NO. 748 BROADWAY,
DEAL EXCLUSIVELY IN LINEN GOODS,
and always keep a good assortment of the best makes of IRISH,
SCOTCH,
BARNSLEY,
FRENCH
AND GERMAN
LINEN GOODS.
Mostly of our own importation, and sell them at reasonable prices.
EVERY ARTICLE SOLD IS WARRANTED PURE LINEN.

JAMES A. HEARN & SON,
No. 775 BROADWAY, ABOVE 9TH-ST.
NOW OPEN,
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS
IN
CLOAKS,
BASQUES AND JACKETS.
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
BLACK AND FANCY
SILKS.
LYONS BLACK VELVETS,
IN
MAGNIFICENT QUALITIES,
NEW DRESS GOODS
FROM AUCTION:
EMPRESS CLOTHS, (all shades,)
$1 50, worth $2.
LUPIN'S MERINOS,
$1 50 and $1 75, worth $2 and $2 25.
FRENCH POPLINS,
$1 75 to $2 25, worth $2 50 to $3.
ENGLISH PRINTS, yard wide, 40c.,
Cost of importation.
We have a fashionable dressmaker, and make to order Ladies' Dresses, Robes and Riding Habits, in the latest style.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!! BARGAINS!!!
BLACK AND COLORED ALPACAS
AT 40c., WORTH 50c.;
AT 50c., WORTH 62½c.;
AT 62½c., WORTH 75c.;
AT 75c., WORTH $1.
YARD WIDE, ENGLISH MERINOS,
AT 37½c., WORTH 50c.;
AT 75c., WORTH $1.
YARD WIDE REPS, ALL COLORS,
AT 75c., WORTH $1.
VERY HANDSOME FRENCH PLAIDS,
AT 31½c., WORTH 37½c.;
AT 37½c., WORTH 50c.;
AT 50c., WORTH 62½c.;
AT 62½c., WORTH 75c.
LUPIN'S FRENCH MERINOS, $1 25, $1 50, and $1 75.
BEST ALL WOOL DELAINES, 50c., AND 62½c.
FRENCH OPERA FLANNELS, 75c., AND 87½c.
BLANKETS! BLANKETS!! BLANKETS!!!
AT $5 A PAIR, WORTH $6;
AT $7 50 A PAIR, WORTH $8;
AT $8 50 A PAIR, WORTH $10;
AT $10 A PAIR, WORTH $13;
AT $12 A PAIR, WORTH $15;
AT $14 A PAIR, WORTH $18.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
GOOD QUALITY, $2 50, WORTH $3;
VERY HEAVY, $3, WORTH $4.
FINE AND HEAVY, $4, WORTH $5;
BEST QUALITY, $4 50, WORTH $6;
GREAT BARGAINS IN FLANNELS.
FINE COTTON AND WOOL, 40c., WORTH 50c.;
FINE AND HEAVY ALL WOOL, 45c., WORTH 56c.;
VERY WIDE and HEAVY SHAKERS, 56c., worth 70c.;
HEAVY GRAY TWILLED, 44c., WORTH 56c.;
VERY HEAVY GRAY TWILLED, 50c., WORTH 62½c;
HEAVY RED TWILLED, 45c., 50c., 56c. and 62½c.;
PLAIN RED AND GRAY, 44c., 50c., 56c. and 62½c.
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS VERY CHEAP.
THE KING CASSIMERES, LADIES' CLOTHS,
TABLE LINENS, DIAPERS, PRINTS, &c., &c.,
SOLD LESS THAN AT ANY OTHER STORE IN THE CITY.
FOSTER & WELSH,
NO. 277 8TH-AV., NEAR 22D-ST.

AT RODGERS' ARCADE,
No. 340 BOWERY.
This week, a lot of dress goods and Irish poplins, just received per last steamer; worth 5s., will be sold for 37½ cents per yard. Also, merinos and paramattas at reduced prices.

AT RODGERS' ARCADE,
No. 340 BOWERY.
This week, cloaks, shawls and mantillas at 25 per cent. cheaper than last week. Call and see.

AT RODGERS' ARCADE,
No. 340 BOWERY.
This week, blankets, flannels and domestics in great variety. Call and see.
P. S.—A lot of damaged sheets and blankets at half price.

AT R. B. MACY'S,
JUST RECEIVED, THE FALL IMPORTATION OF OUR POPULAR FRENCH KID GLOVES, FOR LADIES, GENTS, AND MISSES, FINEST QUALITY, CHOICE SHADES, AND AT THE LOWEST PRICE IN THE CITY. 204 and 206 SIXTH-AV., NEAR FOURTEENTH-ST.

WINDOW CURTAINS CLEANED AND done up equal to new at my establishment on the river at Williamsbridge. Will be finished and done equally as well as my laces, to the excellence of which I refer to my patrons.
J. ROBERT, No. 3 Clinton Hall, 8th-st.

MILLINERY.

MISS D'ORSEY HAS JUST RECEIVED a most elegant assortment of imported bonnets; also of her own design, at a moderate price. No. 1,140½ Broadway, one door above 26th-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE BRADLEY OIL CO. OF CHERRY RUN, VA., No. 7 NASSAU-ST., ROOM NO. 10, NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1865.

FIFTH DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF this Company have this day declared a dividend of 2 per cent. on the Capital Stock, payable on and after Nov. 6, 1865.
Transfer Books will be closed from the 1st to the 6th of November.
E. L. LOWEREE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK MAPLE SHADE OIL COMPANY, No. 67 Wall-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES of this company, held this day, a dividend of One Per Cent. was declared, payable on and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., at this office.
J. A. QUACKENBOSS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1865.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) per cent., free of government tax, has THIS DAY been declared, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors
A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AT A SMALL DISTANCE FROM the city, a cook, washer and ironer, for a family of three. One able and well recommended may call at No. 42 Barclay-st., first floor, between 10.30 and 1 o'clock.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man as buyer and head of the Hosiery Department.
LEE, BLISS & CO.

WANTED—AN EXCELLENT COOK, WHO WILL do the coarse washing, and an experienced laundress to assist in the chamberwork. Apply at No. 333 West 34th-st.

WANTED—INTELLIGENT BOYS, 15 TO 18 years old, in the office and to learn the business.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT white goods buyer, and head of the department.
BENNETT & VAIL, Broadway, corner of Worth-st.

FINANCIAL.

BRYAN, VAN SCHAICK & CO.
BANKERS,
No. 35 Broad-st., New-York.
Government securities, gold and stocks bought and sold exclusively on commission. Four per cent. interest allowed on deposits subject to draft.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
BANKERS,
NO. 33 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Negotiate loans and business paper; make collections; purchase and sell government and other securities on commission; receive money on deposit, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent. per annum on daily balances which may be drawn at any time, or will issue certificates of deposit bearing interest payable on demand.
JOHN J. CISCO,
(late of the United States Treasury in New-York.)
JOHN ASHFIELD CISCO.

W. H. M. SISTARE,
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,
No. 27 William-st., Room No. 6. Government securities, stocks, bonds, &c., bought and sold at the New-York Stock Exchange, exclusively, on commission.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.
Unite States Government Securities purchased and for sale.

E. R. McILVAINE
NO. 13 BROAD-ST.,
DEALER IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
AND PETROLEUM STOCKS

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
No. 5 Rue de la Paix, Paris,
and
No. 8 Wall-st., New-York,
Issue circular letters of credit for travelers in all parts of Europe, &c., &c. Also, commercial credits

MARIPOSA SCRIP
BOUGHT BY
REUBEN MANLEY & CO.,
No. 25 New-st., New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD

TO MUTUAL COAL COMPANIES.
COAL LANDS TO LEASE.
The SCHUYLKILL COAL COMPANY are now prepared to make leases on their lands in Foster Township, Schuylkill County, Penn.
These lands are located in the very best portion of the Heckscher Basin, having over four miles run on the Daniel, Crosby,

FOR SALE.

FIFTH-AV. LOTS AND ON STREETS contiguous for sale:
5th-av.—100 feet front by 250 feet deep, opposite the lots recently purchased for St. Thomas Church, and also 100 feet square adjoining.
5th-av.—corner lot, 45 feet front on the avenue.
5th-av.—entire front below 50th-st.
5th-av.—opposite the Park, between 63d and 67th sts.
Madison-av.—several lots between 42d and 62d sts.
45th-st.—5 lots near 5th-av.
51st-st.—8 lots between 5th and 6th avs.
52d-st. and 67th-st., near 5th-av.—several parcels.
69th-st., near 5th-av.—two of the choicest lots on the Park.
For price and terms apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE HUDSON, ABOUT 12 acres, handsomely situated on the river, commanding one of the finest view between New-York and Albany; is capable of indefinite improvement, or would make a handsome place with moderate expense; it would accommodate four parties wishing to build together. there being four handsome sites for buildings. Apply to BENEDICT & COIT, No. 4 Pine-st., New-York.

A SUPERIOR BROWN-STONE RESIDENCE, 26x60, with stable and extra lot; price $50,000. Fine three-story house, 18x55, $15,000. A so, four-story English basement, $18,500. All located near 5th-av. Hotel. Others on Murray Hill and choice localities; some with furniture.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

A FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT—No. 82 Lexington-av., near 27th-st.; three-story and basement, high stoop, neatly fitted up and furnished by the owner for his own use, all in good order; will be sold or rented, with or without horses and carriage. For permit to see the premises, apply in person to JOHN FOLEY, No. 189 Broadway, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

FOR SALE—AT YORKVILLE, IN A PLEASANT neighborhood, a large double house, size 30x33, lot 80x100; house contains 18 rooms, with all the modern improvements, viz., gas, water-closets, bath, heater, etc; price $9,500. Inquire on premises, East 80th-st., second house from 1st-av.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAINS—TWO FINE brown-stone houses, two nice brick houses, and a nice cottage in Brooklyn, and convenient to ferries; also, three houses in Williamsburgh; will be sold cheap; possession immediately. JOHN ELLIOTT, No. 79 Cedar-st., Room No. 15.

LAND HO!—SHEEP.—I HAVE FOR SALE four well improved stock farms in Benton County, Ind., the richest county in the State; one of the farms is well stocked with sheep. Terms easy. I would like to hire a good shepherd. GEO. K. AYDELOTT, Oxford, Benton County, Ind.

BROOKLYN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The three-story, high stoop house No 36 Livingston-st., with the vacant lot adjacent, comprising a front of 53 feet by about 100 feet deep; the house is well-built and in order; possession immediately. Apply to JOSEPH RIPLEY & SONS, No. 68 Pine-st.

A DESIRABLE THREE-STORY BRICK house, pleasantly located in the city of Brooklyn, will be exchanged for a good farm with a commodious dwelling, &c., worth about $10,000; location to be within 30 miles of New-York. Address STEAMER, *Herald* Office, stating particulars.

FOR SALE—ON 34TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, a first-class brown-stone dwelling, 25 feet in width and four stories high, and in perfect order throughout, having recently been put in thorough repair. Terms to suit purchasers, and immediate possession. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway, next to cor. 34th-st.

FOR SALE—THIRTY COTTAGES AND ELEgant dwellings at $1,200 to $9,000. Also, 700 lots at East New-York and Ridgewood at $150 to $300. Easy payments. CHAS. R. MILLER, Atlantic-av., East New-York.

FOR SALE.—A BRICK HOUSE ON 73D-ST., with adjoining lot; also 10 lots on 72d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 10 lots on the rear on 73d-st.; these lots are near the main entrance to the Central Park. Apply at 70th-st., near 3d-av. JOHN CALLAGHAN.

FOR SALE.—A FLOURING-MILL ON EAST River, 18 miles from city, with the dock and other buildings; also, one fine sloop, team, wagon, &c., all for $20,000; $10,000 to $12,000 can remain on mortgage. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE—THREE LOTS, NEAR CENTRAL Park, on south side of 104th-st., on good grade, about 250 feet from 5th-av. Price $350 each. Apply to JOHN O. HIGGINS, No. 7 Pine-st., Room No. 8.

FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—A MODERN house; new; French roof; near car route; delightful neighborhood; adapted to the wants of a genteel family. For key apply at No. 4 Court-st. JOHN BRAINERD.

FOR SALE—THE PROPERTY KNOWN AS THE First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Nos. 99 and 101 Sullivan-st., near Spring-st. Inquire of E. N. SHIELDS, No. 88 Perry-st., or J. T. WILSON, No. 109 Warren-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES FOR SALE—IMmediate possession, on 12th, 16th and 20th sts.; for permit to see them apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 5½ Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON 19TH-ST., NEAR BROADWAY, a first-class four-story brown-stone English basement house, with furniture; immediate possession if desired. $30,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT THE LOW PRICE OF $5,000, A comfortable dwelling-house, outbuildings, and 18 acres of land at Plainfield, N. J. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO LOTS ON THE southeast corner of 86th-av. and 142th-st. Apply to LEHMAN & BROWN, No. 1,275 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS STABLE, LARGE size. Inquire on the premises, 25th-st., between Lexington and 3d avs., north side.

STABLES FOR SALE—NOW BUILDING ON the corner of Lexington-av. and 33d-st.; will be finished by Nov. 1. Apply to P. C. BULKLEY, No. 43 Wall-st.

TO LET.

ELEGANT FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET—To a private family only—A first-class high-stoop brown-stone four-story house, with an extended dining-room, 17x25 feet, and butler's pantry; two sets of back stairs, hot water and hot-air furnace; billiard table, and every modern improvement. House in perfect order and furnished entirely new by Herter within 30 days; location Remsen-st., between Henry and Clinton, and opposite Rev. Dr. Storrs' Church of the Pilgrims. Let through to back street. To rent for 18 months; immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO RENT, FURNISHED.—AN ELEGANT country seat at Whitestone. Mansion large and convenient; stables, coach-houses, green-houses, grapes under glass, &c., &c., making a complete residence for a gentleman's family; about one hour by boat, twice a day; and railroad 1½ hours, five or six times a day—or by drive. To a private family only for the winter, or longer period. Owner's family in Europe. Rent $300 per month, immediate possession. Inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET, AT YONKERS.—House is built of brick, 14 rooms, bath-room and gas; stable on premises; rent $150 per month to May 1. Apply to T. ASTLEY ATKINS, No. 1 Park-place.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, IN A FIRST-class location, a parlor and bedroom beautifully furnished; price, including use of first-class Steinway piano, $3 per week; references required. Apply at No 192 East 16th-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY, AN UNfurnished first-class house in 20th-st., west and near the 8th-av. For permits apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

A WELL-FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—At Mount Vernon, near the depot, until April 1, to a small family of adults, at a reasonable price. Inquire at the Post-office, Mount Vernon, Westchester, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT for the Winter, near the Valley Station. Address WM. J. BROWN, Box No. 2,789 New-York Post-office.

A CHOICE SUITE OF FURNISHED rooms for gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th-st., near Madison Park.

ROOMS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER AT the Marble Works, Nos. 109 and 111 East 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—THREE OR FOUR UNFURNISHED rooms, suitable for housekeeping for a family of three adults, in a house containing modern improvements, situated below 23th-st., and between 1st and 8th avs.; best of reference given. Address, with full particulars, F. F., Station D, Bible House.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL HOUSE OR part of a house located between Prince and 34th sts. Address, stating rent, &c., W. A. R., Box 134 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN THE SUBURBS.—A PRIVATE family would let two sitting-rooms with bedroom connecting, furnished, to gentleman and wives, or to parties having only one child, with board, from Nov. 1 to May 1, at $35 a week for each suite of rooms, gas and fire included. Situation unsurpassed for pleasantness and convenience. Two minutes' from the depot. Respectable references given as to family and table. Parties desiring to have a quiet family home for the Winter in a pleasant situation and spacious, pleasant house, can address RECIPROCITY, Box No. 180 *Times* Office, until Wednesday next.

BOARDING—PLEASANT ROOMS ON PARLOR floor, neatly furnished; also, entire second floor; rooms for single gentlemen, with dinner at 6 o'clock. No. 34 West 29th-st.

BOARD—ONE LARGE, OR TWO OR THREE small families can obtain good board for the Winter with very pleasant comfortable rooms; one hour from the city by rail, and a short distance from the depot; references exchanged. Address Mrs. V., Box No. 3,469 New-York City Post-office.

BOARD AND FURNISHED ROOMS wanted for a gentleman, wife and two children, aged four and six years. Address, stating terms, MODERATION, Box No. 2,538 Post-office.

63 EAST 35TH-ST.—TO LET, THE SECOND floor, neatly furnished, to a gentleman and wife, with private table, or to a party of single gentlemen, with or without board. References exchanged.

A SPACIOUS UNFURNISHED PARLOR floor, (and private table,) in a strictly first-class house, can be had for one or more years by a gentleman and wife, willing to pay $200 per week. Address (with name,) WHITE, Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

A SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED FRONT parlor and bedroom, first floor, to let, with or without board, to two gentlemen or gentleman and wife. References given and required. Apply at No. 14 (old No. 20) East 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

BOARD CAN BE OBTAINED IN A PRIvate family for adults or children, for the Winter, in Westchester County, near West Farms, on the Boston Road. Rooms large and gas through the house. Address B. T., Morrisania Post-office, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD IN A PRIVATE family wanted by a young gentleman; the very best of references given and required. Address L. G. T., Box No. 2,533 Post-office.

MACHINERY.

WANTED—A STEAM-ENGINE, OF 200-HORSE power, in perfect working order. Address W. F. PROCTOR, No. 188 Mott-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR FORAGE AND STRAW.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
No. 17 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1865.

Proposals are invited by the undersigned for the delivery of good, merchantable TIMOTHY HAY, on board of vessels at such wharf in New-York harbor as may be designated.

The hay and straw must be securely baled, and weigh two thousand (2,000) pounds per ton exclusive of wood.

Proposals must state plainly the quantity, price, and time of delivery.

The hay and straw will be inspected by a government inspector, and weighed before being shipped.

Proposals will also be received to deliver HAY and STRAW at Washington, D. C., Richmond, Va., an Hilton Head, S. C., subject to the above requirements.

Bids will be accepted from time to time to meet the requirements of the government.

Payments to be made on delivery, or as soon after as funds for the purpose shall be received.

STEWART VAN VLIET,
Brevet Brigadier-General and Quartermaster.

SALE OF HARD BREAD.

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 6, 1865.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M. on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., for the surplus

HARD BREAD

at this and the Alexandria depots. The bread is packed in boxes of fifty (50) pounds each, and can be examined at the 6th-st. wharf, in this city, or at the subsistence storehouse in Alexandria, Va. No bids will be received for less than twenty (20) boxes—one thousand (1,000) pounds. The price per pound and quantity desired will be stated in each proposal. It will be placed on transports at Alexandria, Va., or at 6th-st. wharf, free of expense to the purchaser. Twenty thousand boxes (50 pounds each) more or less, can be purchased.

The attention of shippers and others using pilot bread is called to the advantages now offered for obtaining their supplies of this article.

The government reserves the right to reject bids.

Bidders not present will be notified by letter of the result of their proposals. All purchases will be removed within twenty days from the date of acceptance.

Blank proposals, if desired, can be obtained from the undersigned.

Terms—Cash in government funds before the delivery commences. G. BELL, Maj. and C. S., U. S. A.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,
No. 2 BRIDGE-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS, (IN DUPLICATE,) indorsed, "Proposals for Cooked Rations," will be received by the undersigned until 1 o'clock P. M., TUESDAY, the 17th inst., for supplying cooked rations for four months, from the 1st day of November, 1865, (or for such shorter period as may be directed by the Commissary-General of Subsistence,) to all troops in the service, as well as to all other persons properly to be subsisted by the United States Subsistence Department, who may be in New-York City or its immediate vicinity, as well as to those who may be en route to and from the seat of war, and not otherwise provided for.

The rations will consist of three meals each day, of good and wholesome food, and subject to such proper inspection as may be directed by the officer in charge.

The contractor must also furnish the soap and candles that may be required in accordance with the army ration, as follows: four pounds of soap and one and one-quarter pounds of adamantine candles to each hundred rations.

The bidders must state the price per ration, which price must include all expenses, such as furnishing cooking apparatus, fuel, packing boxes, transportation of the rations, &c.

All bids must be accompanied by a guaranty, as follows:

We, the undersigned, hereby guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of ——— be accepted, it shall be duly fulfilled according to its true purport and conditions; and, that a written contract shall be executed, with bonds in the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Names of guarantors. }

Bidders must give their names in full, and also state their place of residence and business.

Each bid must have a printed copy of this advertisment attached to it.

The government reserves the right to reject any bid which seems unreasonable or disadvantageous to it.

Payments to be monthly, in such funds as may be furnished by the United States.

FRANCIS E. BERIER, Capt. and C. S. Vols.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER,
No. 237 BROADWAY, New-York.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INCLOSED in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and with the name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock, A. M., TUESDAY, Oct. 24, 1865, for rebuilding pier at foot One Hundred and Thirty-first-street and North River.

For setting curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues.

For setting curb, gutter, and flagging around Northern Dispensary at junction of Christopher-street and Waverley-place.

For flagging Thirty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

For flagging One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, between Eighth-avenue and Manhattan-street.

For flagging Eighty-fifth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For flagging Thirty-second-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Oct. 12, 1865.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SLWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it is offered, the name of the bidder and the date of its presentation, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock of WEDNESDAY, Oct. 18, 1865, for the construction of sewers in the following streets, viz.:

In 4th-av., from 52d-st. to near 59th-st.
In Allen-st., from Stanton to Houston st.
In Jane-st., from 8th-av. to Greenwich-av.
In 49th-st., from 8th-av. to 8th-av.
In 50th-st., from 8th-av. to 9th-av.
In 33d-st., from 2d-av. to 1st-av.
In 125th-st., from 3d-av. to 4th-av.
In West-st., from Horatio to Jansevoort st.
In 11th-av., from 45th to 48th-st.
In 5th-av., from 125th to 126th-st.
In 58th-st., from 2d-av. to crown between 1st and 2d avs.
In 79th-st., from 8th-av. to and through 11th-av. to 80th-st.

Specifications and blank forms for bidders can be obtained on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, } Croton
ROBERT L. DARRAGH, } Aqueduct
A. W. CRAVEN, } Board.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1865.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Ninetieth-street from the Third-avenue to the Harlem River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment, in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First.* That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JOHN K. HACKETT, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, number eighty-two Nassau-st., (room number 37,) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within the ten week days next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days, at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second.* That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third.* That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Ninetieth-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the Harlem River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Ninetieth-street half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth.* That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1865.

JOHN K. HACKETT,
GEORGE WILKES,
WILLIAM CAULDWELL, } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-third-street from the Fifth-avenue to the East River, and from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. We, the undersigned Commissioners of estimate and assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved or unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit: *First.* That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons interested in these proceedings, or in any of the lands affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to Joseph C. Skaden, Esq., our chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (room No. 37) in this city, on or before the eighteenth day of October, 1865; and that we, the said Commissioners, will hear parties so objecting within ten week days next after the said eighteenth day of October, 1865, and for that purpose will be in attendance at our said office on each of said ten days at eleven o'clock A. M. *Second.* That the abstract of the said estimate and assessment, together with our maps, and also the affidavits, estimates, and other documents, which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, in the City of New-York, there to remain until the thirty-first day of October, 1865. *Third.* That the limits embraced by the assessment aforesaid, are as follows, to wit: All those pieces or parcels of land lying and being on Sixty-third-street, in the City of New-York, between the Fifth-avenue and the East River, and between the Eighth-avenue and the Hudson River, and extending on either side of said Sixty-third-street, half the distance to the next street thereto; and *Fourth.* That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a general term thereof, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the sixth day of November, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

Dated NEW-YORK, September 14, 1865.

JOSEPH C. SKADEN,
BENJAMIN GALBRAITH,
JOSEPH N. BARNES. } Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said city, relative to the acquiring of lands for a reservoir and appurtenances thereto in said city, between One Hundred and Twenty-second and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth streets, and the Tenth-avenue and the Harlem River, in the said city, for the purpose of supplying such parts of said city with Croton water as are not now supplied with the same:

We, the undersigned Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the land, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, that we have completed our estimate and appraisal in the above entitled matter, and that our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a General Term thereof to be held at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1865, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard thereon, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed—and that a copy of our said report has been deposited in the office of the Croton Aqueduct Department in the City of New-York, and at our office, No. 83 Nassau-st., (Room No. 20,) for the inspection of parties interested therein.—Dated New-York, Sept. 13, 1865.

ELIJAH F. PURDY,
JOHN T. HOFFMAN,
HENRY L. HOGUET. } Commissioners.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

LAST AND CLOSING SALE,
OF
GOVERNMENT VESSELS,
WITHOUT RESERVE,
AT AUCTION.

BURDETT, JONES & CO.,
Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, by order of the Navy Department, the following-named vessels:

Ship CHAS. PHELPS—Length, 110 feet; breadth, 27 feet 4 inches; height between decks, 6 feet 6 inches; depth in the hold, about 13 feet.

Bark RELEASE—Length, 118 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches.

Steamer FORT DONELSON.
Steamer CLYDE.
Steamer CORNUBIA.
Iron Steamer MALVERN.

Steamer MERCEDITA—Length, 180 feet; breadth, 29 feet 8 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet 2 inches; height between decks, 7 feet 10 inches; two vertical direct-acting engines; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches; two tubular boilers containing four furnaces.

Steamer SHOKOKON—Side wheel; length, 181 feet 7 inches; breadth, 32 feet 1 inch; depth, 13 feet 5 inches; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; length of stroke, 8 feet; one boiler.

Steamer STATE OF GEORGIA—Side wheel; length, 203 feet 6 inches; breadth, 32 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet 7 inches; depth between decks, 7 feet 7 inches; one side-lever engine; diameter of cylinder, 72 inches; stroke, 2 feet; two tubular boilers containing 3 furnaces; one auxiliary boiler.

Steamer WANDO—Length, 226 feet; breadth, 26 feet; depth, 11 feet 5 inches; diameter of cylinder, 52 inches; length of stroke, 4 feet; 2 oscillating engines; 2 tubular boilers containing 3 furnaces; feathering paddle-wheel.

Steamer UNION—Length, 207 feet; breadth, 34 feet; whole depth, 35 feet; 2 vertical engines; diameter of cylinder, 35 inches; stroke, 36 inches; 2 boilers containing 4 furnaces; one auxiliary boiler.

Tug CERES—Side-wheel; length, 103 feet 4 inches; breadth, 22 feet 4 inches; depth of hold, 7 feet 7 inches; one beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 6 feet 8 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler; two furnaces.

Screw tug GAMMA—Length, 55 feet 5 inches; breadth, 14 feet 3 inches; depth, 5 feet 4 inches; diameter of cylinder, 16 inches; stroke, 16 inches; one engine; one boiler; one furnace.

Screw steamer DAYLIGHT—Length, 175 feet; breadth, 29 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet; height between decks, 6 feet 10 inches; diameter of cylinder, 44 inches; stroke, 24 inches.

Steam-tug HYDRANGEA—Length, 118 feet; breadth, 20 feet 3 inches; depth, 7 feet; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; stroke, 30 inches; one vertical direct acting engine; one boiler; two furnaces.

Screw tug CATALPA—Length, 103 feet 5 inches; breadth, 22 feet 2 inches; depth 7 feet 2 inches; diameter of cylinder, 34 inches; stroke, 30 inches; one vertical direct-acting engine; one boiler; "flue and return tubular," with two furnaces.

Screw steamer SWEETBRIAR—Length, 120 feet; breadth, 21 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 10 feet; one vertical direct-acting engine; diameter of cylinder, 50 inches; stroke, 30 inches; one flue and return tubular boiler; two furnaces.

Gunboat CAYUGA—Length, 168 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches. Two horizontal back-action engines, with Sewell's surface condenser; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches. Two vertical water-tube boilers, containing two furnaces in each; one blowing engine, with pumps connected; one steam pump; one distilling apparatus.

Gunboat OSAGE—Length, 163 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches. Two horizontal back-action engines, with Sewell's surface condenser; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches. Two vertical water-tube boilers, containing two furnaces in each; one blowing engine, with pumps connected; one steam pump and one distilling apparatus.

Gunboat OTTAWA—Length, 163 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches. Two horizontal back-action engines, with Sewell's surface condenser; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches. Two vertical water-tube boilers, containing one furnace in each; one blowing engine, one steam pump and one distilling apparatus.

Gunboat SCOTIA—Length, 168 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches; two horizontal back-action engines, with Sewell's surface condenser; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; two vertical water-tube boilers, containing two furnaces in each; one blowing engine, with pumps connected; one distilling apparatus.

Gunboat WISSAHICKON—Length, 163 feet; breadth, 27 feet 2 inches; depth, 11 feet 9 inches; two horizontal back-action engines, with Sewell's surface condenser; diameter of cylinder, 30 inches; length of stroke, 18 inches; two vertical water-tube boilers, containing two furnaces in each; one blowing engine, with pump connected; one distilling apparatus.

The above vessels will be sold without limit or reserve, by order of the Navy Department.

CHAS. H. BELL, Commandant.

CLOSING SALES OF GOVERNMENT HORSES AND MULES.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 25, 1865.

Will be sold at public auction, during the month of October, to the highest bidder, at the time and places named below, viz.:

NEW-YORK.

New-York City, TUESDAY of each week—100 horse each day.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Philadelphia, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Philadelphia, SATURDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, TUESDAY of each week—100 mules each day.
Harrisburgh, THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Reading, TUESDAY, Oct. 3—150 horses.
Greenburgh, FRIDAY, Oct. 13—150 horses.
Lancaster, THURSDAY, Oct. 19—150 horses.
Pittsburgh, THURSDAY, Oct. 26—150 horses.
Allentown, TUESDAY, Oct. 31—150 horses.

DELAWARE.

Wilmington, TUESDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
Wilmington, FRIDAY of each week—100 mules each day.

MISSOURI.

St. Louis, Oct. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9 and 10—150 mules each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 11, 12, 13 and 14—150 horses each day.
St. Louis, Oct. 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 30 and 31—150 mules each day.

GHESBORO, D. C.

TUESDAY and THURSDAY of each week—100 horses each day.
No sales of mules will take place at
WASHINGTON, D. C.

The animals to be sold on Delaware are superior to any heretofore offered to the public. The majority of them are sound and serviceable.

It is expected that at this series of sales all the surplus government animals will be disposed of. Buyers should, therefore, avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase.

Animals must be bought and taken away at once.
Sales to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Brevet Brigadier-General, in charge First Division Q. G. O. M.

C. W. BOTELER, Jr., Auctioneer.

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF CONDEMNED MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL PROPERTY.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11, 1865.

Will be sold, at public auction, in this city, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Warehouse 18th and P sts., a large quantity of condemned medical and hospital property, consisting of lanterns, scales and weights, prescription tin plates, assorted trusses, hanging lamps, delf pitchers, gutta percha bed covers, assorted splints, fracture boxes, knives and forks, spatulas, tablespoons, water coolers, tin cups, and a great variety of other articles.

At this sale will also be sold 5,228 blankets, 1,764 bedsacks, 1,188 sheets, 2,225 socks, 1,000 drawers, 514 towels, 1,926 shirts, 729 gowns, 420 counterpanes, 100 medicine chests, 74 hospital knapsacks, 84 panniers, 100 field companions, 50 cauldrons, 400 rubber buckets, 35,000 bottles, 331 wooden and 3,000 iron bedsteads, 160 mess chests, and a small lot of medicines. Terms cash. Goods to be removed within five (5) days.

Catalogues can be obtained at this office. Sale will be continued if necessary from day to day until all the articles are sold.

C. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon U. S. A. and Medical Purveyor.

RAILROAD CARS AT AUCTION.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS,
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 10, 1865.

I will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 8, at one (1) P. M., near the depot of the New-York Central Railroad, in Buffalo, N. Y., ten (10) new Eight-wheeled Box Freight Cars, five (5) foot gauge.

Terms—cash, in government bonds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Bvt. Col. and A. Q. M.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

SALE OF VALUABLE BLOODED HORSES.

ALSO CARRIAGES, HARNESS, &c., &c.,
TUESDAY, OCT. 17,
at 12 o'clock,
AT
MINER & SOMERVILLE, in front of their salesroom, No. 37 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

H. LEEDS & MINER WILL SELL on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at 11 o'clock, at their gallery, No. 58 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway,

VALUABLE PRIVATE GALLERY OF FINE ANCIENT AND MODERN PICTURES,

never before seen in this market, having been lately received from abroad, comprising the works of Murillo, Jordaens, Palamedes, Van Goyen, Falkenberg, Honeman, Old Frank, Borzognoni, Caravaggio, and other celebrated old masters, especially a few of the early masters. Of the modern artists are Etty, Linell, Robertson, Morris, Simm, De Busson, Jacobi, Williams, Boddington, and other famous artists. They will be on exhibition on and from FRIDAY, 13th inst., as above.

ALBERT H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

LOT AND BUILDING, NO. 398 MADISON-ST., AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & P. R. WILKINS & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 17, at 12 o'clock, M., at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, the lot and building on the southerly side of Madison-st., 200 feet east of Jackson-st., and known as No. 398 Madison-st. Lot 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep.

WILLIAM ELLIOTT, Auctioneer.

CAMELIAS, AZALEAS, AND OTHER choice winter blooming plants at auction on TUESDAY, 17th inst., at 10½ A. M., at No. 9 John-st. A superb collection, to be sold without reserve.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE QUANTITY of condemned tools of all kinds, hardware, &c., a Navy-yard, New-York, on MONDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 M. by order of Commodore Charles H. Bell, Commandant.

For list of articles see hand-bills at Storekeeper's office

D. D. T. MARSHALL, U. S. Navy Storekeeper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TEE PHOENIX GAS STOVE.

PAT. AUG. 15, 1865.

For warming rooms, offices, &c., and for cooking purposes. A great saving in fuel. No dust, dirt, or ashes. Warranted free from smell. Will give more heat than any other burner. LESLEY & ELLIOTT,
Manufacturers, No. 484 Broadway, New-York.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the city to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs at very low prices, is at A. KLAEER'S Marble Works, No. 166 East 12th-st., near 2d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in the country. Cut this out

ANSON STILL CONTINUES TO MAKE the good old-fashioned daguerreotype, at his gallery, No. 589 Broadway. The best small picture ever made for lockets and cases.

DIVORCES LEGALLY PROCURED without publicity; other good cases prosecuted without fee in advance. Advice free. M. HOWES, Attorney and Counselor, No. 78 Nassau-st.

SCHOONER FOR SALE.—CARRIES ABOUT 85 tons; new bottom, sails partly new.
W. M. SANDS & SON, foot of West 44th-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Director.....MAX MARETZEK
ITALIAN OPERA.
This establishment does not advertise in the New-York Herald.
TO-MORROW, MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 8,
(Twelfth subscription night,)
will be produced Verdi's favorite opera,
LA TRAVIATA,
with a most extraordinary cast, including
CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, MAZZOLENI, BELLINI.
Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
On TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17,
GRAND COMBINATION OF CONCERT AND OPERA.
First grand concert by the
BATEMAN CONCERT COMPANY,
including
Mlle. E. PAREPA,
Mr. J. LEVY, (his first appearance in New-York,)
Mr. RD. DANNREUTHER,
Herr CARL ROSA.
To be followed by the entire of Donizetti's grand opera,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
MME. CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, MISS A. PHILLIPS.
IRFRE, ANTONUCCI, BARILI, DUBREUL.
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, OCT. 18, second and last grand concert by the
BATEMAN CONCERT COMPANY,
to be followed by the entire opera of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.
THURSDAY—Opera in Brooklyn—MARTHA.
FRIDAY EVENING, OCT. 20, NORMA.
No matinee on SATURDAY, Oct. 21.
On MONDAY, Oct. 23, first night of the new comic opera
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OPERA AND CONCERT COMBINED.
Reserved seats can be had at
No. 677½ Broadway,
Under Lafarge House.

DODWORTH HALL,

NO. 806 BROADWAY.

MISS SALLIE REBER, the young American Cantatrice, only 15 years old, will give her first SOIREE MUSICALE WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, 1865. She will be assisted by the following artists: Mr. ALFRED A. PEASE, the eminent pianist; Mme. S. BOULIGNY, Soprano; A YOUNG LADY AMATEUR; Herr WEINLICH, basso, (from the Academy of Music;) Mr. A. CEMENTI, tenor; Mr. WM. DRESSLER, accompanyist.

Admission One Dollar.
Doors open at 7½; commence at 8.

DODWORTH HALL.
No. 806 BROADWAY.
SECOND WEEK.
TOM, THE BLIND NEGRO BOY PIANIST,
EVERY EVENING,
excepting Wednesday, Oct. 18.
ADMISSION $1.
Reserved seats 50 cents extra

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE MACHINE.

Judge Beebe Appears as Counsel for a Central Park Policeman—Capt. J. W. Hartt Complainant—Alderman Masterson's Coaches and a Riot—The Gallows for Mordecai Hangs Haman—Miscellaneous Police Trials.

BEFORE COMMISSIONERS ACTON AND BERGEN.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11, 1865.

Commissioner McMURRAY did not attend trials; Commissioner BOSWORTH never attends; so Commissioners ACTON and BERGEN were left without counsel. But as every one of the ninety-three cases were phonographed by MELLISH, the absentees may hear the testimony read at a meeting of the Board, and the decisions will be precisely the same as though the entire commission had heard the evidence in person. The sensation of the day came from

DOINGS IN THE CENTRAL PARK,

and was the complaint of Capt. JEDEDIAH W. HARTT against Park-keeper JOHN BREENE, alleging that on the night of the 19th ultimo BREENE appeared at the Fifty-ninth-street Police Station with two prisoners whom he should not have arrested, and was under the influence of liquor. Capt. HARTT testified that the officer, when informed that the testimony against his prisoners was insufficient, and that they must be dismissed, roundly abused the Captain, and used such language as almost to tempt him to incarcerate the officer; but inasmuch, said Capt. HARTT, "as he was a Central Park policeman, and as it might have been deemed a stretch of authority if I had imprisoned him, I let him go back to the Park Station-house."

Judge BEEBE, whom BREENE had retained as counsel, said that, as he had hitherto agreed with Capt. HARTT generally, it afforded him no pleasure to be obliged to disagree with him now; yet he must do so, and would propound several questions.

Capt. HARTT replied that the best of friends might sometimes differ.

Judge BEEBE—Did you, Capt. HARTT, when BREENE gave you his name, say, "Ah, you're the man that had trouble with Judge HILTON?" "No." "Had you any personal feeling against BREENE?" "No, Sir."

Park-keeper BREENE—I was not drunk; at about ten o'clock on the evening of the 19th I heard a woman scream near Bridge No. 3; I was in civilian attire; went to the Park police-station and put on my uniform; returned and found a gentleman and lady seated on one of the benches; the Park is open to the public until eleven P. M., but I thought there was cause for arrest; the man attempted to strike me, and I took him to Capt. HARTT's station-house; he released the prisoners, but I told him that my charge against the man for attempting to strike me was sufficient, and that he ought to be held; the Captain threatened to lock me up; I had drank, between morning and the time of this arrest, only five glasses of lager-bier—between one and ten o'clock only two.

President ACTON—You drink too much, BREENE; we want no man to remain on the police lists who, after drinking five glasses of lager-bier, pretends to be perfectly sober, and we wish policemen to understand this.

Judge BEEBE—Has the Commissioner a right to insult a man because he is on trial? If you break a man for drinking two glasses within nine hours, you should make your force teetotalers!

President ACTON—We wish that we could.

Judge BEEBE—Perhaps you had better alter the law?

President ACTON—And we would if we could.

Capt. HARTT (with a leer, to Judge BEEBE)—You can't come the weather-gauge on us!

Judge BEEBE (impressively, to Capt. HARTT)—You are a witness here—not prosecuting counsel.

Capt. HARTT (triumphantly)—You have changed tactics, Judge, since you were Police Commissioner!

President ACTON (facetiously)—The Captain is prosecuting attorney.

Judge BEEBE—I will manage BREENE's case, if you please, Captain.

The Captain folded his hands and twirled his fingers, and, with an expression of much concern, listened to the testimony of Sergt. MARTIN R. BEAM, Sergt. CLARK, Doorman MULVEY and Officer BROWN, of the Park Police, showing Park-keeper BREENE to have been quite sober on the night of the 19th. These officers appeared in civilian attire, and Judge BEEBE, mistaking them for civilians, checked President ACTON when he demanded why they appeared in court without uniform. The President replied that these were officers of the Metropolitan Police, and as such they must comply with the regulations; and he added, "A policeman's uniform is often worth as much as himself." Capt. HARTT, with dignified brevity, catechised every witness concerning his own intelligence or abstinence, until Judge BEEBE felt constrained to remark, aside to the President, "It is astonishing how women who never indulge in ardent spirits, like Capt. HARTT, Commissioner ACTON and myself can lord it over the ordinary morials who are not abstemious!" Capt. HARTT, feeling the sarcasm, held his peace while the lady whom Officer BREENE had arrested—a beautiful young German miss of about twenty Summers, who was attired in deep mourning—testified that herself and two sisters earn an honest livelihood by making garments; that she had accompanied to the Park a gentleman who was about to sail and had since sailed for Europe; that time flew rapidly, and they were about to go from the Park when the officer accosted them rudely; that the gentleman base the officer address him alone, and naturally raised his hands when the officer drew his baton, but did not attempt to strike the officer; that the gentleman and herself were taken to a station-house and there released; that since that time a man whom she supposed to be a detective had visited her and instructed her, if summoned to give testimony before the Police Commissioners, to know nothing of the case, and that she did not know whether Officer BREENE was intoxicated or perfectly sober at the time of the arrest.

It not having been shown that Park-keeper BREENE was inebriated or that he had had cause for making the arrest in the Park, the Commissioners closed the case and took up an alleged

UNWARRANTED ASSAULT BY AN OFFICER

at the Twenty-ninth Precinct. In this case Mr. JOHN MURRAY, of No. 117 West Sixteenth-street, complained that between 4 and 5 o'clock on the morning of the 3d inst., Patrolman MARTIN PERKINSON, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, brutally assaulted him without provocation. Mr. MURRAY, who is a porter at the Everett House, was accompanying his wife to his sister's, up town, his sister having been suddenly taken ill, and as they were passing the intersection of Seventh-avenue and Sixteenth-street the accused approached and peered into Mrs. MURRAY's face. "What's the matter?" Mr. MURRAY inquired. "I'll let you know," replied the officer, applying his baton. "Possibly you thought this woman a wanton," said Mr. MURRAY. "She is my wife." The officer's defence was mistaken identity. A well-known wanton and one LYNCH, a bad fellow who prowls the streets fully armed, had passed just previously, and he had ridden them to go home. He had mistaken Mr. and Mrs. MURRAY, and supposed that LYNCH and his paramour had returned in defiance of his intent to take them to the Twenty-ninth-street station-house. Mr. ACTON—We admit that our officer was mistaken, but, Mr. MURRAY, the Twenty-ninth is a precinct where our men have been shot down like dogs; we are glad that you are not seriously hurt, but we think that you, knowing the character of the neighborhood, ought to have hastened to inform the officer of your character; then there would have been no chastising. Officer, there was not good ground for the assault; you must be more careful.....The next complaint, which concerns

ALDERMAN MASTERSON'S COACHMEN,

was very far from alleging that the officer accused had been hasty in making arrest. Capt. J. C. SLOTT, of the Twenty-second Precinct, complained that between 11 and 12 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., Patrolman JACOB FIERO witnessed an affray between hackmen, at the intersection of Fifty-ninth-street and Eighth-avenue, and did not attempt to interfere. Mr. W. H. BULTEEL, of No. 79 Tompkins Market, was summoned as a witness, and he testified that there had been a serious fight, and that, it having been said that the Police Commissioners would pay no attention to the negligence of their officer in not quelling a riot in that neighborhood, he had, as a citizen, preferred this charge at the Forty-seventh-street Police Office. Mr. ACTON informed Mr. BULTEEL that the Commissioners would not only take cognizance of these affairs, but that they will put an officer on that post who will preserve the peace. The Commissioners will hereafter see that Alderman MASTERSON's coachmen are not permitted to violate the laws. Officer FIERO denied the charge of negligence of duty, and summoned Mr. SPROAL, gate-keeper at the Park, and that gentleman swore that he saw no fight at the time above specified. Officer FIERO said that between 11 and 12 o'clock on the 1st he went to his station-house, a half-mile distant, with a child, leaving a Broadway officer at Eighth-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. Mr. BULTEEL could not identify Officer FIERO, and the complaint, as against him, was dismissed, it seeming clear that the Broadway officer was present at the fight, and that FIERO was innocent....The tragedy of

MORDECAI AND HAMAN

was reënacted in the case of Officer FAY, of the Eleventh, against Capt. CHAS. ULMAN and Sergt. AHEARN, and the retaliating case of Capt. ULMAN against Patrolman FAY. Last week Officer FAY made an affidavit setting forth that the Captain and Sergeant had prompted him to extort money from a returned soldier, and that he did get $4. Under President ACTON'S orders Capt. ULMAN appeared to-day against FAY, for taking the soldier's money, and FAY, having made an affidavit criminating himself, could not undertake to put in anything in defence.

ON THE STREET CARS.

A correspondent, who desires information concerning police matters, sends the following to the TIMES: The People ex rel, &c., John Doe vs. James Roe, Conductor the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, in the City of New-York, Levi Chatfield, and twenty others, defendants.

The facts in this case were these; the defendant Roe being offered a two dollar note of the Williamsburgh City Bank, turned to the relator and asked him to change the bill, which he did; afterward the relator discovered said bill to be false, spurious and counterfeit, and issued in fraud of said bank, whereupon at the corner of Carmine-street and Sixth-avenue, on Oct. 3, the defendants were all arrested by process issued by Metropolitan Judge No. 732, who then and there enjoined the defendant, the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, from running their cars over their track until the case should be heard before him and decided. His Honor No. 732, with one leg on the rear step of the car, proceeded to hear the pleadings and evidence. The reporter as *amicus curiæ* presented to his Honor the claims of the twenty innocent defendants, and mildly drew the court's attention to the doubtfulness of the jurisdiction of the court in matters of purely equitable cognizance, such as the issuing of an injunction, and also as to the expediency of the process in this case, to which his Honor replied with becoming gravity, "It don't make no kind of difference; this car can't go on till I settle this here case."

The defendant Roe admitted uttering the bill, but disclaimed all knowledge that it was bad, and handsomely offered to pay the amount in current shinplasters if the relator would accompany him to the depot. The point thus taken denying the *scienter* was very knotty in the eyes of the court, but at this juncture His Honor No. 2,079 appearing in the distance, was hailed by the sitting Justice. A profound consultation ensued, whereupon all the prisoners were discharged after ten minutes spent in duress, the injunction was dissolved *nunc pro tunc*, and the cars of the Sixth-avenue Railroad proceeded on their way. I am very proud of our police, and they seem to be very much so themselves, but it seems to me that the step of a car is not exactly the place to hold a court in, especially when the car is stopped and it blocks up the way.

It is not impossible that another case like that which the writer facetiously describes above may occur, and it is therefore proper to say that the Police Commissioners will sustain an officer in entering a car and riding therein until he can assure himself as to the merits of any dispute that he may be called upon to settle; and if he thinks it his duty to take either the conductor or the driver into custody, he must ride to the end of the route and make the arrest there. Cars are not to be detained in the streets.

ANOTHER STREET-CAR DIFFICULTY.

The complaint, which was preferred by Mr. A. B. CHERRY, of No. 9 Carmine-street, alleged that at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th ultimo, while he was riding down Beekman-street, Patrolman WILLIAM L. EAGNEY, of the Forty-fourth Precinct, stopped his horse and wagon and arrested him without cause. Mr. CHERRY, who is a dealer in hardware, was riding at a brisk trot down Beekman-street with a load, when he heard a person on a car behind his vehicle order him to get off the track. Mr. CHERRY responded that he was moving as fast as the car, and that it would be perilous to switch off the track. Thereupon the person on the car, who proved to be Policeman EAGNEY, arrested Mr. CHERRY and took him before Captain BRACKETT, at the City Hall, and thence he was sent to the Tombs, where he was dismissed with a reprimand. Officer EAGNEY, in defence, said, "I was going home to Brooklyn from the School of Instruction; the car was behind time, and could not make time because the gentleman's wagon was in the track ahead; I ordered him off the track, and, after repeating the order thrice arrested him. The Commissioners sustained this officer, and thought his case another proof of the value of Inspector LEONARD'S School of Instruction. Officer EAGNEY has been on the force barely a month, and yet seems to comprehend his duties as well as many ve eran policemen.

CLUBBING.

Mr. LOUIS GROSSMAYER, of No. 189 Orchard-street, appeared before Chief Clerk S. C. HAWLEY, on the 2d instant, and made affidavit as follows: "On Saturday afternoon, Sept. 30, deponent went to the synagogue in Rivington-street, and Patrolman ISAAC SCHNEITTACHER, of the Tenth Precinct, was sitting in a chair, showing his club to four or five young men; after they had returned the club to the officer, deponent desired to look upon it, and thereupon SCHNEITTACHER struck deponent in his face, seized him by his neck, and treated him in a very rough manner. Deponent further says that said officer has known him fifteen years, and also knows that the deponent is deaf." Mr. GROSSMAYER appeared personally before the Commissioners, but, unhappily, could not hear any question that they propounded, and moreover, and what is remarkable, could not speak English, but could write it. A German interpreter at length translated his testimony, and it corresponded with the above affidavit. The officer's defence was that he had permitted Mr. GROSSMAYER to handle his baton, and that when Mr. GROSSMAYER made an attempt to take it from him he tapped Mr. GROSSMAYER lightly on the shoulder and bade him, if he had any business in the synagogue, to enter.... On the 3d inst. Mr. JAMES J. MCGUIRE, of No. 119 Forsyth-street, made affidavit before Mr. M. O. HALLENBECK, notary, that between 5 and 6 o'clock on the morning of the 1st he was severely beaten about the head and body by Patrolman HANFORD CORBY, of the Tenth Precinct, without provocation. As Mr. MCGUIRE did not appear before the Commissioners on Wednesday, President ACTON begged the officer to tell the board what sum he had paid the complainant to absent himself. "Nothing," replied Policeman CORBY. "Then tell your own story." Officer CORBY—"There was a disorderly crowd on the corner of Hester-street and the Bowery, and as they did not obey my order to 'move on,' I clubbed the whole party." President ACTON—"You did your duty." .....Mr. THOMAS HAMILTON, of No. 23 Roosevelt-street, appeared before the Superintendent of Police on the 30th ult. and made oath that between 10 and 11 o'clock on the night of the 25th Patrolman THOMAS O'SHEA, of the Fourth Precinct, beat him with a club without any provocation. The complainant did not put in an appearance at the trial chamber, and the defendant's statement was taken, showing that Mr. HAMILTON having entered a burning building, had been ordered out, but had declined to obey the order and resisted, when Policeman O'SHEA undertook to enforce the order. There being no testimony to the contrary, the board was bound to accept their officer's version and sustain him.

OTHER COMPLAINTS.

The affidavit of Capt. FRANK C. SPEIGHT, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, against Patrolman WILLIAM WEBB, charged neglect of duty, and specified that "on the morning of the 22d of September, WEBB permitted mischievous boys to assault and rob bakers and milkmen, and himself entered a liquor-store at the intersection of Twenty-ninth-street and Seventh-avenue, where the robbers were drinking, and there laughed and joked with them, and made no effort to take them into custody." Capt. SPEIGHT'S witnesses were WILLIAM FORD, HENRY ABEL, JOHN SNOW and DAVID HANN; but as none of these appeared on the 4th inst., the trial was adjourned to the 11th, and HENRY ABEL then attended, and testified that there had been a fire, and the firemen had stolen two rolls from his basket, and that "as the loafers ran away, the officers approached." Mr. ABEL made no complaint to the officer, and there was not, of course, any reason for interference. Complaint not sustained....Capt. JOHN J. WILLIAMSON, of the Fourteenth Precinct, accused Patrolman HENRY PIKEL of spending forty minutes in a basement drinking-saloon, between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of the 4th inst., drinking liquor with two females. Roundsman ROONEY, the witness, could not swear that the officer drank anything, but he lifted a glass and said, "Here's fortune." The officer swears that he drank nothing but water, and was in the saloon because he had been summoned to quell a disturbance.

Capt. CHAS. ULMAN, of the Eleventh Precinct, complained that at 1 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 18, Patrolman WM. W. JOHNSON was locked up in the Union Market Police-station, on complaint of Mr. JOHN SANDERS, of No. 132 Columbia-street, for conducting himself in a disorderly manner in Mr. SANDERS' house. Mr. SANDERS appeared before the Commissioners on the 4th inst., and swore that JOHNSON threw dice in his oyster saloon, for beverages and cigars, that a three-dollar bank note was tendered in payment, that a dispute rose concerning the character of the note, that JOHNSON and one of the loungers in the place clenched, that he put him out, and that on the sidewalk JOHNSON shouted "Murder! watch!" etc., and then broke in the deponent's window. Officer JOHNSON'S witness being absent, the hearing was postponed one week.

Capt. JAMES POWERS, of the Fiftieth Precinct, made affidavit on the 6th inst., that Patrolman MICHAEL CAHILL was found intoxicated between 4 and 5 o'clock on that morning; but rather than appear for trial the officer resigned.

Capt. CHAS. W. CAFFRY, of the Fifteenth Precinct, preferred complaint against Patrolman BENJAMIN WALDRON for improperly reporting himself sick on the evening of the 17th ultimo. The report having been sent by messenger to the station-house, Roundsman JONES was sent to ascertain the nature of WALDRON'S sickness, but could not find him at home. The hearing was adjourned one week, nobody being present in Trial Chamber.

On the 9th ultimo Policeman ZABRISKIE H. MULLEN, of the Fourth Precinct, verbally insulted Patrolman TIMOTHY PHELAN, of the Sixth Precinct, and the latter made complaint to Capt. THOMAS W. THORNE, who, not knowing the merits of the case, bade him go before the Commissioners. The officer acted upon this advice, the usual clerical labor was performed in drawing up affidavits, both officers sat two hours or more in Trial Chamber awaiting hearing, the complaint was dismissed as trivolous, and PHELAN was reprimanded for making the charge, and this item is printed, occupying much valuable space, all because Officer MULLEN talked across the street and informed Officer PHELAN that he did not understand the duties of a policeman.

Movements of the Police.

The following are the appointments and transfers on the Metropolitan Police force, for the week ending Oct. 14:

APPOINTMENTS.

Richard J. Shannon, to be patrolman in the Sixth Precinct; Patrick H. Pickett, in the Eighth; William Townsend, in the Seventh; George M. Edgar, in the Ninth; William Quinn, in the Third; William T. Ackerson, in the Twentieth; Frank B. Randall, in the Twenty-first; William F. Adams, in the Forty-third; Alfred Eckerman, in the Forty-ninth; and Michael Dor, to be Doorman in the Eighteenth.

TRANSFERS.

Sergt. William H. Lefferts, to court; Sergt. Edmund S. Lockwood, from the Nineteenth Precinct to the Twenty-third; Sergt. George W. Bunce, from the Forty-ninth to the Forty-fifth; Sergt. Peter Spence from the Forty-fifth to the Forty-ninth; Sergt. John Stilwell, from the Forty-fifth to the Forty-seventh; Sergt. Hiram Davis, from the Forty-seventh to the Forty-fifth; Patrolman Philip Farley, from the Fifth to the Fifteenth; Thomas Dillon, from the First to the Seventh; John Wharton, from the Fourteenth to the Twenty-third; James Farley, from the Eighth to the Twelfth; William Maguire, from the Twenty-ninth to the Twenty-fifth; Richard Gambling, from the Twenty-ninth to the Sanitary Squad; James W. Hoadley, from the Seventh to the Thirty-fifth; John Brennan, from the Forty-fifth to the Forty-seventh; Jesse Seaman, from the Forty-fifth to the Forty-seventh; George W. Buckingham, from the Forty-fourth to the Forty-seventh; James Greer, from the Forty-third to the Forty-sixth; Thomas Harold, from the Forty-first to the Forty-second; and James L. Waldron, from the Forty-ninth to the Forty-fourth.

Fund for the Family of the Murdered Policeman, Thomas Walker.

Commissioner McMURRAY being out of town yesterday, our reporter was unable to ascertain what amounts had been contributed to swell the fund for the widow and child of the murdered officer of the Twenty-ninth Precinct; but the aggregate is said now to be a quite handsome sum.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Dowling.

A CASE OF ARSON

was investigated by Fire-Marshal BAKER, yesterday morning, and under the testimony of ISAAC GOLDMAN, of No. 133 Suffolk-street, one MOSES EDDSTIEN, of No. 79 Elizabeth-street, peddler, was committed for examination by Justice DOWLING. It appears that about a month ago, EDDSTIEN went to GOLDMAN'S place and said that he had $1,000 insurance on his stock and furniture, in the Stuyvesant Office, and that if GOLDMAN would burn his place he should have $200 if $1,000 insurance could be recovered, or $100 if the insurance company would pay only $500. Mr. GOLDMAN did not accept this liberal offer, and EDDSTIEN, bidding him seal his lips, went off, remarking that he would do the work, selecting the night of the Jewish fast as the time, that night being one on which no Israelite is supposed to touch fire under any circumstances. ZEMMEL WOLF, of No. 139 Bowery, also swears that EDDSTIEN proposed to employ him to do the incendiary work. The fire occurred at about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ultimo, but was speedily extinguished with trifling damage.

THE CAPTURE OF A THIEF

by Third Ward Detective Officers TILLEY and SCOTT, on Friday, resulted in the arrest, also, of LOUIS BALENBERG, of No. 168 Canal-street, and MARCUS JACOBS, of No. 459 Pearl-street. The thief, a young German of genteel address, who renders the name of CARL MILLS, stole from Mr. EMIL J. BUNSMAN, of No. 42 Nassau-street, a diamond, which the owners, Messrs. BISHOP & REIN, value at $114, and this he sold to JACOBS, receiving, he says, only $25 therefor. MILLS, making a clean breast, confessed that he had stolen a diamond of the value of $100 from Mr. ADOLPHUS BERNHARDT, and sold the same to BALENBERG for $20. MILLS was committed for trial, and the alleged receivers were held for examination.

THE SOLDIER AND THE HACKMAN.

On Friday evening, a colored soldier arrived from Philadelphia, on his way to Worcester, Mass., to be mustered out of the service, and having hired a hack to take him from the Courtlandt-street Ferry to the New-Haven Railroad Station in Twenty-seventh-street, was required to pay five dollars therefor. Subsequently, Hack-Inspector HALLET, hearing of the extortion, apprehended the hackman and took him before Capt. BRACKETT, at the City Hall. The Captain immediately incarcerated him in the Beekman-street prison, and yesterday morning Justice DOWLING imposed a fine of $10. Having paid which, the fellow departed, and paid a stabler three dollars more for keeping his horse over night.

Essex Market—Before Justice Mansfield.

A COMPLAINT THAT CANNOT BE SUSTAINED

is that of AUGUSTUS MEYER, of the Hoffman Hotel, at No. 47 Bowery, against CONSTANTINE LAMERGER, alleging that he is confederated with a band of highwaymen. MEYER, who until recently was a sutler, accompanied LAMERGER abroad, late on the night of the 11th inst., and when they had reached the intersection of Hester and Chrystie streets, a gang of unknown highwaymen sprang upon MEYER, pinioned and gagged him, and robbed him of a wallet containing $1,500. The robbery having been effected, the outlaws and LAMERGER disappeared simultaneously. Subsequently he was apprehended by Policeman POLLEY LYONS, and Justice MANSFIELD committed him for examination....On Friday evening the Justice was called upon to act on another

ARREST ON SUSPICION.

Detective Officer PHILIP FARLEY, not liking the movements of one DAVID DEVOE, arrested him on Thursday evening, at the intersection of Chambers-street and West Broadway. On the prisoner's person the officer found an assortment of skeleton keys, nippers, and other tools for burglars' use. The prisoner was committed for examination.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Ledwith.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY IN PRINCE-STREET

was partially investigated yesterday by Justice LEDWITH, and the joint affidavits of GEORGE HILLEN and ANNA GERKEN were taken against HENRY GERKEN, alleging that he had attempted to murder them by shooting them in the face with a pistol. Mrs. GERKEN, who is a widow, keeps a boarding-house for unmarried females, and young GERKEN had taken offence at certain intimacies between his mother and HILLEN, who keeps a grocery in the basement of Mrs. GERKEN'S house. On Friday evening, being filled with Eighth Ward gin, young GERKEN observed a renewal of the intimacy, and, drawing his revolver, he delivered the contents of four barrels, wounding HILLEN on one cheek and sending a bullet into his mother's nose. He was subsequently arrested by Patrolman ANDREW P. TUTHILL, and the mother was taken to the New-York Hospital, where she was attended by Dr. SABINE. In default of $1,500 bail, GERKEN was committed for trial.

A STREET FIGHT IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD,

on Friday night, resulted in the stabbing of PETER BRAY in the left side. A party of Mackerelville boys engaged in a wrangle at the intersection of Avenue A and Seventeenth-street, and one PATRICK CLARK, it is alleged, stabbed BRAY, inflicting a serious wound. A section of Capt. CAMERON'S men dispersed the gang, and arrested BERNARD MCGAFFNEY and JOHN O'CONNELL, otherwise "Coach," and their companions appeared at court, yesterday morning, and accused them of disorderly conduct only. They were committed.

DRAWING AGAINST NOTHING.

On the 9th of August, FRANK KING, who represented himself to be a merchandise broker at No. 20 Exchange-place and No. 65 Beaver-street, purchased a top carriage at Messrs. TOMLINSON, DEMAREST & CO.'s carriage depository in Broadway, near Houston-street, and promised Mr. DEMAREST a check for $450 therefor, the check to be drawn on the 10th. Accordingly, on that day, Mr. DEMAREST sent a boy to KING'S place; but KING was not found. Subsequently, however, he went to Mr. DEMAREST'S, and gave that gentleman his check for $450 on the People's Bank, and took the firm's receipt. The matter now rested until the check reached the bank, and it was then ascertained that KING had no money on deposit there; and on learning this fact, Mr. DEMAREST consulted the detective police, and caused the arrest of KING by Detective Officer COYLE. The prisoner was committed on Friday, for examination, but yesterday Justice LEDWITH dismissed the complaint, and KING was subsequently arrested on a civil suit.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

The National Game.

A GRAND MATCH IN BROOKLYN—ECKFORD VS. ATLANTIC—THE ATLANTICS AGAIN VICTORIOUS—AN IMMENSE ASSEMBLAGE OF SPECTATORS.

The fine afternoon of Friday, and the attractive character of the match between the above clubs, led to the most numerous assemblage of spectators ever seen on the Union Ball grounds, among whom were over a hundred ladies, who occupied the seats reserved for them. As early as 2 P. M., every position on the grounds from whence a good view of the proceedings could be had was occupied, and just before the game began, the photographic artists connected with *Frank Leslie's Newspaper* establishment took a fine picture of the field, with the players in position. The police of the precinct were in attendance, but they were of little use in keeping the crowd back, the reporters and scorers, before the game was concluded, being very much incommoded by the crowd.

Every club within a day's journey of the metropolis had representatives present at this match, a numerous delegation of the Athletics of Philadelphia being among the spectators.

The Eckfords did not present their full strength on the occasion, as neither WARD, LEWIS or REACH were in the nine, but they, nevertheless, had out a fine team. The Atlantics had out all of their nine except P. O'BRIEN, his hand being too lame to play. NORTON took his place, and played as catcher, PEARCE playing at short field. The Eckfords went to the bat first, but were put out in one, two, three order for a blank score, the Atlantics securing three runs for their share of the inning's play. It was not long before it became evident to those well versed in the game that the Eckfords were altogether too anxious to play well. In fact it seemed that the prestige of success which the Atlantics possess had as great an effect in making their Brooklyn opponents nervous and excited in a match as it has with the country clubs, for they played "as if half scared to death," as we heard one of their friends say. The Atlantics were not as confident in their play as usual, either in the first two or three innings, but when at the close of the fourth innings, it was seen that the totals were nine to three in their favor, they resumed their old confident style of play, and in the next two innings did some Atlantic batting, scoring no less than 16 runs in the 5th and 6th innings, thus rendering victory almost certain to perch upon their banner, the totals at the close of the 6th inning being 25 to 4 in favor of the Atlantics. In the last three innings the Atlantics added 10 to their score while the Eckfords were only permitted to score 4, the game finally closing in favor of the Atlantics by a score of 35 to 8. The game was not as interesting a match as it was expected it would have been; in fact, the contrast between the display made by the Eckfords on this occasion and that in their game with the Mutuals was very great, so much so, indeed, that one could scarcely realize it was the same club playing. On that occasion there were not a dozen errors in the whole game, while in this match there were no less than 18 distinct failures to stop the ball, from which bases or runs were secured; 8 missed catches and 43 wild throws, together with 10 passed balls. We have also seen the Atlantics play a better game this season, 13 errors being charged to them. This victory closes the series between them and in favor of the Atlantics. The next match the Atlantics play will be with the Athletics in Philadelphia on the Athletic grounds, and this match will attract the largest assemblage ever seen at a match in that city. We append the score of Friday's game:

ECKFORD.	Outs.	Runs.	ATLANTIC.	Outs.	Runs.
Manolt, l. f.	4	1	Pearce, s. s.	2	6
C. Mills, c.	4	0	Smith, 3d b.	1	6
Zettlein, p.	4	0	Start, 1st b.	2	5
Fox, 3d b.	2	2	Chapman, l. f.	4	3
Swandell, r. f.	2	2	Galvin, c. f.	3	4
A. Mills, 2d b.	2	2	Crane, 2d b.	3	1
Klein, 1st b.	2	0	Pratt, p.	5	2
John Snyder, c. f.	4	0	Sid Smith, r. f.	6	2
Beach, s. s.	3	1	Norton, c.	1	6
Total	27	8	Total	27	35

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Eckford	0	3	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	—8
Atlantic	3	4	0	2	6	10	6	0	4	—35

Umpire—Mr. BROWN, of the Mutual Club.
Scorers—Messrs. PIGEON and MOWLEM.
Time of game—2 hours, 25 minutes.
Fly catches—Atlantics, 9; Eckfords, 8. Norton, 4; Smith 3; Galvin, 1; Crane, 1; C. Mills, 3; Fox, 2; Swandell, 1; A. Mills, 1; Snyder, 1.
Foul Bound Catches—Norton, 3; C. Mills, 2; Fox, 1; Beach, 1.

STAR VS. UNION.

These clubs played the first of a home-and-home series of games on the Star grounds, South Brooklyn, yesterday, the result of which was a creditable victory for the Unions, by a score of 57 to 21, in a game of eight innings. The Unions played a fine batting game, and fielded in their best style, the Star fielding not being up to their usual mark, although they batted well. MANLY and SMITH led the score on one side, and HANEGAN and SMITH on the other.

The Philadelphia Firemen's Parade.

Yesterday Manhattan Engine Company, No. 8, composed of eighty members, left this city for Philadelphia, in order to participate in the firemen's parade that will take place there to-morrow. They take with them their own engine, which was built at the Novelty Works, and has now been in active service nearly ten years. It is worthy of record that Manhattan Engine Company were the first to use steam fire engines in this city. New-York will also be represented by the following companies: The members of American Engine Company, No. 6, with double-deck hand engine; the members of Live Oak Engine Company, No. 44, take with their engine eighty men; the New-York Association of Exempts, with the engine of company No. 22, of Brooklyn; Hose Company No. 30, with a band of music; Nos. 23 and 41, with their apparatus. During their stay in Philadelphia they will be the guests of Hope Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company No. 2, who have invited companies from Pittsburgh, Huntington, Harrisburgh and Lancaster to receive them. On returning to this city on Wednesday a dinner will be given to the returning firemen at the City Assembly Rooms. Boston also participates in the parade, Engine Company No. 4 and the William Penn Cympany now being en route for the Quaker City.

Fenianism at Slaughter-House Point.

HOMICIDAL ASSAULT.

On Friday night a party of Irishmen tarried late over their cups in PETER MATTHEWS' bar-room, at No. 9 James-slip, a place which is familiarly known as Slaughter-house Point, and at about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, the company having drunk themselves into fighting humor, the subject of Fenianism was introduced. The topic was discussed with considerable warmth, and at length FLORENCE MCCARTHY, of No. 45 Oak-street, demonstratively said that every Fenian ought to be drowned. Whereupon one DENNIS FOLEY sprang upon MCCARTHY with a knife and stabbed him twice, inflicting a severe gash on his left wrist and ripping open his abdomen. This occurrence somewhat sobered the revelers, and they called in Patrolman BYRNES, and he at once took FOLEY to the Oak-street Police-station. MCCARTHY was removed to his abode, and there his wounds were dressed by Dr. CONWAY; but later in the day, there being fears that the abdomen stab might result fatally, Coroner WILDEY was summoned to take the sufferer's deposition, which is as follows: "My name is Florence McCarthy; I am a native of Massachusetts, 29 years of age; at about three o'clock this morning I was at the corner of James-slip and Water-street, in a porter-house kept by Peter Matthews; with a number of others I was sitting on a bench; Dennis Foley, the prisoner, was standing in front of me; I saw him opening a knife in his pantaloons pocket; I rose then and tried to get away from him, but before I could he cut me in the left side and on my left wrist; I had neither done nor said anything to exasperate him, except, when joking about the Fenian Brotherhood, I remarked, in jest, that they all ought to be drowned; he then stabbed me." Previous to committing FOLEY to the Tombs, Coroner WILDEY took his statement, as follows: "I dwell at No. 341 Water-street, am a native of Ireland, 38 years of age, and am a laborer; I went into the bar-room with a friend to get a drink, when McCarthy hit me twice, and to defend myself I cut him."

LAW REPORTS.

"Our American Cousin" Again in Court—Miss Keene Makes Another Application to Restrain the Acting of this Play.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 14.

Before Justice Monerief.

Laura Keene vs. *Clarke and Stuart.*—The application made by the plaintiff on Saturday last, for an injunction, having been refused by Justice Monerief, her counsel renewed the motion yesterday, before the same Justice on additional affidavits, and asked that a peremptory injunction be issued forthwith. It was urged that the defendants were acting the play at their theatre, and were realizing large profits by its representation. Mr. Edwin James appeared as the counsel for the defendants, and objected that the additional affidavits had not been filed; that the decree of the court in the suit formerly tried in Pennsylvania, and which was read on the hearing a week ago, was the only paper on file, and was not duly verified. Counsel insisted that in several particulars the order of the court had not been complied with, and hence that the plaintiff had no legal standing in court.

Mr. Booth, in behalf of the plaintiff, contended that this decree was now duly verified and on file, and argued the case at some length. The court took a different view, and said that if Mr. James required time to make further inquiry as to the facts of the matter, the hearing would be adjourned until next Saturday. To this plaintiff's counsel replied that the defendants were all the time acting the play, which was the property of his client exclusively, and that they (defendants) were nightly deriving large gain and profit from that source.

The Court—Well, that is no real hardship upon the plaintiff. If she really is entitled to the property of this drama, she can recover damages from them. They deny her allegations in every important particular, and it is well understood that they are responsible men, and are able to respond in damages pecuniarily for all injury that the plaintiff may sustain in consequence of the continuance of the play.

Mr. James—The plaintiff estimated her damages at $700, which Messrs. Clark and Wheatley paid, and they are now ready to try any issue as to their right to perform the play in question.

Upon this statement of counsel, the court postponed the further hearing until next Saturday.

For plaintiff, Messrs. Booth, Berrien and McGregor; for defendants, Messrs. James and Dunphy.

A Motion for Alimony.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 13.

Before Justice Ingraham.

Somers vs. *Somers.*—This action is brought by the wife against her husband for the purpose of obtaining what is termed a partial divorce, on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment. Counsel now seek to obtain temporary alimony and a further sum to pay the attorney to conduct the suit. The parties reside on Staten Island, and one of the questions before the court was the value of Mr. Somers' real estate—sixty acres—which has been put down by the assessors at $12,000. The court reserved its decision.

Trial for Murder.

QUEEN'S COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Patrick McCormican, a young man of 23 years of age, was arraigned for trial on the charge of murder, at the term of the Queen's County Court of Oyer and Terminer just concluded. The murder occurred in the village of Flushing on the 6th of June last, and the victim was Daniel Fitzpatrick, a resident of Flushing. The prisoner upon his arraignment pleaded not guilty. But after almost all the testimony for the prosecution had been adduced, the plea was withdrawn and the plea of guilty of murder in the second degree was interposed by his counsel, Messrs. Benj. W. Downing and Jas. W. Covert, by whom he had been ably defended. This plea was accepted by the court, and a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment at Sing Sing imposed. Considerable sympathy was manifested for the accused by the large crowd in attendance during the session of the court.

Another Riot Case in Court.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—OCT. 13.

Before Judge Daly and a Jury.

Solomon Mayer vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—This action, which was on trial yesterday, is brought to recover the sum of $1,458 67 and interest, for damage alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff on the fourth day of the July riots in 1863. The plaintiff was a boot and shoe dealer in Second-avenue. He proved that a mob, numbering from 70 to 80 persons entered his place and stole and destroyed boots and shoes to the amount named. The defendants, by their counsel, insist that the city cannot be held liable for property that was stolen by the numerous thieves which at that time were prowling through the city. Inasmuch as the action is brought under a special statute—that of 1865—the law, counsel said, must be strictly construed. The case was not concluded when the court adjourned.

For pl